

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PRC BOATS REPORTED APPROACHING SENKAKU WATERS

OW210629Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Naha, 21 Apr (KYODO)--Some 100 Chinese fishing vessels reapproached the waters off the disputed Senkaku Islands Friday morning, reports from Japanese patrol boats said. The 11th Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters here said the Chinese boats conducted fishing operations for about two hours from 6 am some 36 kilometers west-northwest of Mutsuri Island. Some of them were reportedly located about four kilometers outside the territorial limit. Chinese boats had stayed out of the territorial limit since last Tuesday.

JCP Chairman Comments

OW190923Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japan Communist Party [JCP], held a press conference on 14 April during which he issued a statement on the Kyoto gubernatorial election and the Yokohama mayoral election. Afterwards, he issued a supplementary explanation to his statement. This was followed by a question-and-answer session, during which he was asked what he thought about China's violation of Japan's territorial waters around the Senkaku Islands. Following is a gist of his answer:

Since the Senkaku Islands belong to Japan, the Japanese Government should adopt a firm stand and declare that the violation was unpardonable. The opposition parties, which are pressing for the early conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty should also take a firm stand. Otherwise, they will give the impression they are taking a spineless attitude toward seeking a treaty at all costs rather than demanding one based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Since China has a large area of its own, it would be in its best interest not to try to extend its hand to another country's small islands such as the Senkakus.

DETAILS OF KAL PLANE'S FORCED LANDING SOUGHT FROM USSR

OW211051Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 21 Apr (KYODO)--The Foreign Ministry Friday asked the Soviet Government for details on the reported forced landing of a Korean Air Lines (KAL) plane in Soviet territory. Fifty Japanese were aboard the plane.

While Japan received no official information about the reported incident from the Soviet Government, KAL confirmed on the basis of information from the U.S. Government that the Boeing 707 jet, flying from Paris to Seoul on the polar route, had been forced to land somewhere in the Soviet Union. In addition, the Canadian Air Force headquarters reported the forced landing to the Japanese Consulate-General in Ottawa.

'Regret' Over Soviet Handling

OW211229Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Apr (KYODO)--Koichiro Aino, parliamentary vice minister of foreign affairs, said Friday that the government would exert utmost efforts both politically and practically to ensure the safety of Japanese passengers aboard a Korean Air Lines plane reported to have landed in the Soviet Union.

Aino's statement came in reply to a Socialist interpellator at a session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. It was taken to mean that the government would act positively for the safety of the passengers and return of the Korean aircraft, bridging the gap between the Soviet Union and South Korea, which have no diplomatic relations.

Aino said that up to 3 pm Friday, the Japanese Embassy in Moscow had no information from the Soviet side on the incident, though the Japanese embassies in the United States, South Korea and Canada had been informed on the matter.

He expressed regret over the Soviet manner of handling the incident involving the KAL plane, about half of whose passengers were Japanese.

FUKUDA HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA'S FRASER

OW201425Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] In Tokyo today visiting Australian Prime Minister Fraser had talks lasting an hour and a half with his Japanese counterpart, Mr Fukuda. Their discussions centered on world economic problems. Mr Fraser outlined Australia's hopes for freer world trade, particularly in agricultural products.

Although Japan still maintains restrictive measures against Australian exports of beef, the atmosphere during the talks between the two leaders was afterwards described as excellent by Australian sources. The sources said that in Mr Fraser's view the key question was how to expand world demand without boosting inflation. They said this will be the focus of discussions when the two prime ministers meet again tomorrow.

[Tokyo KYODO in English at 1047 GMT on 20 April, in an earlier report on the Fukuda-Fraser talks, noted "the meeting at the prime minister's official residence was attended by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe, and Japanese Ambassador to Australia Yoshio Okawara. Fraser was accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Andrew Peacock and Australian Ambassador to Japan J.L. Menadue."]

Before these [21 April] talks Mr Fraser is to have a previously unscheduled meeting with Japan's minister for external economic affairs, Mr Ushiba. According to the sources they will discuss attitudes to the forthcoming big round of trade negotiations in Europe and the view held by Australia and the United States that the negotiations should be broadened to include agricultural commodities.

USHIBA EXPECTS PAYMENTS SURPLUS TO BEGIN SHRINKING

OW201211Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 20 Apr (KYODO)--Japan's snowballing balance of payments surplus is expected to begin shrinking between the third and fourth quarters of this year, External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba suggested Thursday.

Ushiba told a Japan National Press Club luncheon that the yen's sharp appreciation has not brought about the expected effect of curbing exports, boosting imports and thus reducing the trade surplus, hence the current-account surplus. He attributed it to the so-called "loads and lags" among traders, with exporters hastening shipments before their earnings in yen terms decline and importers holding back in anticipation of further reduction in import costs.

But the move will "unwind" soon, resulting in slower exports and faster imports, Ushiba said. Coupled with efforts to step up imports of manufactured goods, this will cause the surplus trend to begin changing in early fall, probably late in the third quarter or early in the fourth quarter, he added.

The European Common Market, which had a dollar 5.2 billion trade deficit with Japan last year, said in bilateral trade talks in Tokyo it will monitor Japanese efforts to increase imports from the nine-nation community and to take other measures to redress the imbalance, Ushiba said. In a joint statement issued with the Common Market after the Tokyo session, Japan projected that its current account surplus in fiscal 1978 will drop by one-third. Ushiba said whether to achieve it or not is a "question of credit" for Japan, which originally projected a dollar 700 million deficit for fiscal 1977.

Ushiba also said Japan's tariffs on industrial products are still higher than U.S. and European levels, adding that Japan must make further concessions in the current Tokyo round of multilateral talks for freer world trade.

The Common Market is insisting that it cannot commit itself to substantive talks under the Tokyo round unless agreement is reached on selective application to given countries of safeguards, an emergency import control to protect domestic industry now permitted only on a nondiscriminatory basis by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Japan is opposed to the selective application but indications are that it will be permitted as an exception, with indiscriminate use as a rule, Ushiba said. Japan is to negotiate with the Common Market for conditions under which the selective rule is permitted, he added.

ASUKATA TO LEAD JSP MISSION TO DPRK BEGINNING 11 MAY

OW191255Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Niigata, 19 Apr (KYODO)--Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, announced Wednesday that he will lead a JSP mission on a 1 week visit to North Korea on 11 May.

Asukata, here for a campaign speech for the coming Niigata gubernatorial election, said the JSP's fifth delegation to Pyongyang plans to exchange views on Asian situations with President Kim Il-song and other North Korean leaders. He also said the JSP group will have talks with North Korean leaders on an extension of the Tokyo-Pyongyang private fishery agreement which is to expire at the end of June.

FORMER JSP CHAIRMAN MAY VISIT CAMBODIA BY YEAR'S END

OW210407Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (KYODO)--Kozo Sasaki, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said here Thursday that there is a good chance of his visiting Cambodia by the end of this year.

Sasaki, now on a tour of China, called on Cambodia Ambassador Pich Cheang at the embassy in his capacity as chairman of the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association. He said he had held 90 minute talks with Cheang about his plan to visit Cambodia, opening of a Japanese embassy in Phnom Penh and the problem of Cambodians in Japan. Cheang promised to do his best to realize Sasaki's visit and asked him to submit a written entry application with the embassy, Sasaki said. The former JSP leader said he would make preparations for a visit to Cambodia after returning to Tokyo.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary is said to have given informal approval for Sasaki's visit when he visited Tokyo in 1976.

NEPALESE KING TO VISIT 15-21 MAY

OW210441Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Apr (KYODO)--Nepalese King Bir Bikram Shah Dev Birendra and Queen Laxmi Devi Shah Aishwarya will pay an official visit to Japan as state guests 15-21 May, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The royal couple will be accompanied by a suite, including Princess Shoba Shahi and Foreign Minister Krishana Raj Aryal. While in Japan, the king and queen will call on the emperor and empress and hold talks with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and other Japanese officials.

The 32-year-old king had studied in Japan at the University of Tokyo in 1967 before acceding to the throne in 1972. He is now studying the administration, history, culture and geography of Nepal.

BRIEFS

SRV JOURNALISTS--Tokyo, 12 Apr--The Foreign Ministry announced 12 April that two Vietnamese journalists will arrive here 16 April for a 2-week visit to Japan at the invitation of the ministry. During their stay here, Dien Binh, member of the editorial department of NHAN DAN, official organ of the Communist Party, and Bui Van Thanh, reporter of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, will meet with government officials as well as with representatives of the business community, mass media and other fields. This is the first time that journalists of Socialist Vietnam will visit Japan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry, the announcement said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW]

ILO FUND CONTRIBUTIONS--Geneva, 12 Apr--Japan pledged 12 April to contribute 1 million dollars to the United Nations International Labor Organization (ILO) to make up a budget shortage caused by U.S. secession from the international organization last November. Japan gave the pledge in a memorandum handed to ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard by Masao Sawaki, ambassador to Japan's permanent delegation to international organizations in Geneva. Sawaki expressed the hope the Japanese contribution be used mainly for ILO activities in Southeast Asia. The amount of the extra contribution pledged by Japan is the biggest among the nations that have so far made similar pledges. Actual disbursement of the Japanese contribution will be made within 1978. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW]

SHIPPING ORDER DECLINE--Tokyo, 12 Apr--Export ship orders won by Japanese shipbuilders in fiscal 1977 declined more than 50 percent from the previous year to the lowest level in 12 years, according to the Japan Ship Exporters Association. The association said Japanese shipbuilders won foreign orders for 200 ships totaling 2,698,332 gross tons, valued at 584.6 billion yen (2.7 billion dollars), in the fiscal year ended last month. The gross tonnage represented a drop of 57.6 percent from the previous fiscal year, and the value a decline of 55.3 percent. The association said both figures were the smallest since fiscal 1965. In March, Japanese shipbuilders won foreign orders for 13 ships totaling 244,000 gross tons, valued at 37.9 billion yen. The gross tonnage was off 69.7 percent from a year earlier and the value was also down 73 percent. The backlog of foreign orders totaled 6,826,000 gross tons as of the end of March. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW]

KCNA STATEMENT ON IMPOUNDED JAPANESE FISHING BOAT

SK210345Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

["Statement of spokesman of DPRK CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The Japanese fishing boat "Shimpo-Maru" No 15 was seized by our side around 12 hours 18 April while committing the illegal act of catching fish within the military boundary of our country in the east sea off Tongchon, Kangwon Province, into which it intruded deep.

A naval patrol boat of our side demanded the "Shimpo-Maru" No 15 to go outside the military boundary. Far from complying to the demand, the boat pretended to leave only to return and continue fishing. This was an insolent act contrary to usage. Such illegal act of the Japanese fishing boat compelled the naval patrol boat of our side to seize it by the relevant law of our country.

This was not the first time Japanese fishing boats illegally intruded into the area within the military boundary of our country and caught fish. Last year, too, they were seized while catching fish within the military boundary. Each time the organ concerned of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea took the lenient step of sending back fishing boats and fishermen, taking into consideration the good neighbourly relations with the Japanese people and the lives of the poor fishermen of Japan.

But in the past period, the Japanese organ concerned failed to give up its unfriendly stand by continuously sending fishing boats inside the military boundary of our country, far from feeling grateful for such lenient steps of our side. In April this year alone, it committed grave acts of sending nearly 80 boats on eight occasions to catch fish inside the military boundary of our country.

Regarding such acts of the Japanese fishing boats as a premeditated and deliberate encroachment upon the sovereignty and legal order of our country, the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea once again serves a stern warning to the Japanese organ concerned.

The crewmen of "Shimpo-Maru" No 15 apprehended this time are now under protection of an organ concerned. Concerned for the good neighbourly relations with the Japanese people and the stable life of the Japanese poor fishermen, we will once again pardon them leniently and return them all in safety on condition that they pledge not to commit any more an act of violating the legal order of our country.

The Japanese organ concerned must not abuse the friendly measure of the DPRK Government allowing the Japanese poor fishermen to do fishing in our economic sea zone and the fishing boats and fishermen of the Japanese side must respect the legal order of our country and refrain from committing again such illegal acts of encroachment. If Japanese fishing boats continue to cross the military boundary of our country in the future, defying our repeated warnings, the Japanese organ concerned will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Pyongyang, 20 April 1978.

FURTHER DETAILS ON CLOSING SESSION OF SPA

SK210415Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The second session of the Sixth Supreme Peoples Assembly closed on 20 April.

The discussion of the second agenda item continued yesterday. At the session the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave an important teaching which would make a programmatic guideline in powerfully organising and mobilising the masses in the struggle for the fulfillment of the new long-term plan.

The floor was taken at yesterdays session by Deputies Won Tong-ku, Cho Yong-ki, Kim Kum-ok, Pak Sam-tae, Sin Sang-yun, Kang Won-mu, O Pong-kum and Chang Myong-uk.

Pointing out that for the cadres to show examples by their own deeds in the fulfillment of the revolutionary tasks is a traditional revolutionary style of work consistently maintained by our party from the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the session stressed that all the functionaries in all domains of the national economy should powerfully encourage the masses to feats of labour by their own examples by standing in the van of the difficult and arduous work for the fulfillment of the new long-term plan.

It was stressed at the session that all the functionaries should follow the good examples of the leading functionaries of the Ministry of Power Industry and the Pyongyang thermal powerplant and the Changjin-gang power station who powerfully organised and mobilised the masses by their own examples and tapped reserves of hundreds of thousands of kw of electricity in the course of the endeavours for carrying out the first quarter year plans.

The session pointed out that thanks to the devoted struggle of the functionaries and workers in the domain of power industry to fully meet the demand for electric power, the second quarter year plan is being successfully fulfilled and it is certain that, if things go like this, the second seven-year plan will be carried out far ahead of schedule.

At the session, the great leader extended, in the name of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, thanks to the entire employees of the Pyongyang thermal powerplant who had made distinguished successes in power production.

The speakers called for bringing about a new great upsurge in all domains of the revolution and construction by energetically accelerating the work of ideological education, mass technical innovation and socialist cultural construction under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, on all the fronts of socialist construction to brilliantly carry out the majestic economic tasks for this year and correctly implement the state budget.

Stressing that it is important to make an effective use of the economic foundations already laid in order to successfully execute this years state budget, the speakers laid stress on giving precedence to the political work in all domains of the national economy as the Taean work system demands, and meticulously organise the economic work, and correctly enforce the cost-accounting system to give full play to the revolutionary zeal and creative ingenuity of the masses and thus constantly raise production, cut the production cost and actively increase the state budgetary revenues.

The session adopted a decision of the Supreme Peoples Assembly on the second agenda item "on endorsing the accounts of the execution of the 1977 state budget of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea" and a law of the Supreme Peoples Assembly "on the state budget for 1978 of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea" with unanimous approval of the deputies.

Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, made a closing speech at the session. The second session of the Sixth Supreme Peoples Assembly closed after a successful deliberation of the items placed on the agenda.

KIM IL-SONG WELCOMES GUYANESE LEADER AT AIRPORT

SK210425Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the Peoples National Congress and prime minister, arrived in Pyongyang on 21 April by special plane on an official visit to our country, upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly met Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham at the airport. He firmly shook hands with Comrade Burnham when he alighted from the plane.

A crowd of thousands of people warmly welcomed the guests at the airport. A grand welcome function was held there in honour of the delegation. When the function was over, Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, got into a car and headed for the city of Pyongyang. Hundreds of thousands of working people in the capital enthusiastically welcomed the guests along the streets.

FORMER ROK DIPLOMAT WRITES ON KCIA ACTIVITIES

OW201645Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1614 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The April issue of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI carried an article entitled "Strategy of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency in the U.S." by former South Korean puppet embassy information chief in Washington Yi Chae-hyon now in exile in the United States, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Pointing to the purpose of the activities of the puppet CIA in the United States, he wrote:

- 1) To persuade the United States to continue giving political, economic and military aid to South Korea even if Pak Chong-hui may openly pursue the undemocratic policy of suppressing human rights to stay on in power indefinitely.
- 2) To carry on activities in the U.S. Congress and among people for restoring the government's honour in case such suppression of political opponents in South Korea as torture, imprisonment and death sentence is exposed and the prestige of the government falls.
- 3) To give the people an impression that the United States supports the Pak regime.

The CIA made efforts to integrate the following three methods so as to influence the U.S. policy toward the Pak regime and U.S. public opinion:

1) To drive a wedge into the U.S. Government, particularly into Congress through bribing operations by a businessman (Pak Tong-son).

2) To conduct propaganda by mobilizing such organizations on the first line as various organizations of U.S. and South Korean businessmen, sister organizations of the "Unification Association (Unification Church)," organizations of South Korean residents in the United States, academic societies, research institutes, radio and television.

3) To constantly threaten and torment South Korean residents in the United States so that they may not openly criticize the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial system.

Yi Chae-hyon termed the puppet CIA formed in 1961 a "government within the government" and said that "the Central Intelligence Agency has become a powerful political [word indistinct] intelligence organ, a domestic administrative organ--backing up the Pak Chong-hui system."

Yi Chae-hyon quoted the following words of former puppet CIA Director Kim Hyong-uk from his testimony at the International Organizations Subcommittee of the U.S. House International Relations Committee:

"In those days I could exercise enormous power. I was strong--powerful surpassing your imagination by far and reached every sphere at home. My power reached the political, economic, cultural and religious domains and even overseas propaganda activities."

Yi Chae-hyon continued: After the 1972 coup within the Pak Chong-hui system, the rule of the CIA from behind the scene was not confined to all the realms of the three powers of judicature, legislature and executive but to all aspects of the people's life.

And the activities of the CIA followed the suit of the Pak regime such as corruption, big illicit money transaction among the privileged circles..., which have become commonplace in a closed society.

Pak Chong-hui and his regime extended the sphere of their activity as far as the United States and carried on the illegal and large-scale bribing operation, lobbying activity, going off the track of common sense and other secret activities. [sentence as received]

He said that "the purpose of the Capitol Hill lobbying of the South Korean dictator was not spurious 'national defence' but the prolongation of the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial system." He pointed to the fact that Pak Chong-hui got his permanent rule recognized by force by proclaiming martial law and suspending the constitution in October 1972.

FORMER ROK GENERALS FORM ORGANIZATION IN U.S.

W201253Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--Former "generals" and field grade officers of the South Korean puppet army now residing in the United States held a meeting in Washington on April 14 and formed a "Council of Reserve Generals for Democracy," an organisation opposed to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting a foreign press report.

That day Choe Tok-sin, former lieutenant general of the puppet army and puppet foreign minister, and Choe Hong-nui, former major general of the puppet army, held a press conference and announced the formation of the "council."

A statement was made public there. Though traitor Pak Chong-hui "promised to transfer power to civilians after the May 16 coup d'etat, he went back on his promise and strengthened the dictatorial system," the statement said. As a result, it noted, the present puppet regime has turned into "a mastermind of corruption and irregularities."

"We have risen in a patriotic movement," unable to remain an onlooker at this reality, it emphasized. It pointed out that after the exposure of its "influence buying operations" in the United States, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is working harder to bar the movement of compatriots in the United States against fascism and for democracy. The statement said that the "Council of Reserve Generals for Democracy" would "defend the compatriots in the United States and deal a final blow at the Pak Chong-hui system."

According to the statement, the newly formed "council" is joined by 14 former "generals" and 10 field grade officers of the puppet army. Among them are Chang To-yong who was chief of staff of the puppet ground force and chairman of the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" at the time of the fascist May 16 coup d'etat, and Kim Hyong-uk, former director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency. This anti-fascist organisation will reportedly be called "Council of Reserve Officers for Democracy" when it embraces former minor officers of the puppet army. Noting that "those who held leading posts" in the puppet army in the past "rose in open opposition to the Pak Chong-hui system," the foreign report said that "this is a heavy blow at it."

NODONG SINMUN SCORES ROK ABDUCTION IN JAPAN

OW181621Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA) --NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed commentary lashing at the Pak Chong-hui hooligans' recent criminal abduction from Niigata to South Korea of a compatriot who was intending to return to the socialist homeland.

The puppet clique craftily lured out Kim Tae-hun and his four children from the Niigata repatriation centre on the day just before the departure of the repatriation ship and kidnapped them by mobilizing agents of the South Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and vicious elements of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") who had been waiting outside.

This is a premeditated and desperate act designed to wreck the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan, a lofty humanitarian work, and bar compatriots subjected to national humiliation and discrimination in Japan from returning to the socialist homeland, the commentary says.

It goes on: Having abducted Kim Tae-hun, the puppets kicked up a malicious anti-DPRK and anti-Chongnyon din by setting in motion despicable elements of "Mindan" and the "International Federation for Victory Over Communism" and subsidized propaganda media. They claimed that Kim Tae-hun had been "detained" in the Niigata repatriation centre and demanded that "his luggage be sent back."

It goes without saying that it is gangsterism to abduct an overseas compatriot by mobilizing agents to bar him from returning to his socialist homeland. Yet the gangsters engaged in such practice have the cheek to clamour about "detention" and speak ill of others. Intolerable is this cunning act which reminds one of a thief crying: Stop thief.

The South Korean puppets should face the reality squarely and deport themselves with discretion. They must give up at once the base subversive intrigues and acts against Chongnyon. Noting that this time, too, the Japanese police authorities turned a deaf ear to the demand of Chongnyon functionaries for the rescue of the abducted compatriot and the arrest of abductors and helped the puppets take him to South Korea, the commentary remarks: This is an encouragement to the subversive moves of the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors against the repatriation operation. Such act of the Japanese Government authorities who are under legal and moral obligation to guarantee the democratic national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan is impermissible.

The Japanese authorities must no longer encourage the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's acts to obstruct the repatriation of Korean nationals from Japan to the socialist homeland and wreck the Chongnyon organization. They must expel puppet agents from Japan immediately.

VARIATION OF CHONG CHUN-KI REMARKS ON CAMBODIA

The following variation to the item entitled "Ambassador's Reception" published in the 18 April DAILY REPORT, page D 9, is taken from a report on speeches by Cambodian Ambassador Sim Son and Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki at a Cambodian Embassy reception as broadcast by Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0200 GMT on 18 April. Among other variations, the radio reports Chong Chun-ki's remarks in the fifth paragraph as follows:

He said that, under the wise leadership of the Cambodian Communist Party headed by the outstanding leader of the Cambodian people Comrade Pol Pot, the fraternal Cambodian people are scoring brilliant achievements in their tasks of safeguarding the sovereignty of workers and peasants and the gains of the revolution, rehabilitating and building up the economy of their nation and upgrading the people's life, thoroughly crushing the continuing destructive schemes of the imperialists and their stooges. Our people will always wage a joint struggle with the Cambodian people in the course of the common cause against imperialism, and actively support and encourage their struggle to build a new society, he stressed.

MEETING MARKS DATE OF SOUTH KOREAN UPRISING

OW191603Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--A Pyongyang report meeting commemorating the 18th anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people was held at the Moranbong Theatre on April 18. Reporter Chi Chae-yong [Chi is identified as "Chairman of the Central Committee on the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea" in a similar report on this meeting transmitted by Peking NCNA in English at 1527 GMT on 19 April and attributed to KCNA] said: The April popular uprising in South Korea in 1960 was a massive anti-U.S. anti-dictatorship struggle for national salvation launched by the people in demand of a new policy, new system and new life, unable to live any longer under the colonial fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, their stooge.

The April popular uprising further aggravated the crisis of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and turned the situation favourable to the revolution, the reporter noted. He pointed to the significance of the April popular uprising and its bitter lesson. He said that since the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, a band of military hooligans, usurped "power" at the point of the bayonet, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, it has committed treacherous crimes more hideous than those perpetrated by the successive puppets of South Korea.

The reporter pointed out that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has persistently opposed our just and reasonable policies and proposals for national reunification, totally trampled underfoot the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and is obdurately clinging to the "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the division of the country. Due to the reckless new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the tension between the north and the south is heightening and the danger of permanent split, plus the danger of a nuclear war, is befalling our nation, the reporter said.

He noted that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is harshly suppressing the South Korean youth, students and people under the pretext of anti-communism, converted South Korea into the most horrible land barren of human rights and is shamelessly planning to hold bogus "elections" to seize the puppet presidential chair again. He pungently denounced the notorious crimes of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which has brought immeasurable disasters and misfortunes to the South Korean people, youth and students.

In the name of the entire youth, students and people in the northern half of the republic, he extended fervent support and encouragement to the South Korean youth, students and people who are persistently waging their patriotic struggle in the teeth of the fascist repression by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

He stressed: The U.S. authorities must not obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea but withdraw from South Korea unconditionally and immediately, taking along their imperialist aggression forces and all weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons. The Japanese reactionary rulers must refrain from the criminal act of barring the reunification of Korea and encouraging the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique forsaken by the nation, tailing after the war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The reporter emphatically declared: The youth, students and people in the north and south will pool their strength and smash the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and certainly achieve the independent reunification of the country. The report meeting was attended by Ho Chong-suk, Hong Ki-mun, Pak Chol-kun, Kim Chol-min and other personages concerned, working people, youth and students in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK200456Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--Papers yesterday dedicated editorial to the 18th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising of the South Korean people. An editorial of NODONG SINMUN is headlined "South Korean People, Vigorously Struggle for Social Democracy and National Reunification."

The editorial says: The April popular uprising was touched off by the riot of Masan citizens against the "March 15 fraudulent elections" of the traitorous Yi Sung-man clique. It was a massive anti-U.S., anti-fascist nation-saving struggle against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Yi Sung-man clique, their stooges, and for freedom and liberation and for a new policy and new life. Uprisers turned out to the streets of resistance like angry waves, breaking through a forest of bayonets. They surged toward the bulwark of the enemy, shouting "Overthrow the police state!" "Restore trampled democracy!" and "Reunification is the only way to live!" and finally overthrew the Yi Sung-man dictatorial regime, a tool of the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism, through their heroic struggle.

This was the first victory won after the war by the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle and a heavy blow at the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. It was an epochal event which marked a new turning-point in the development of the South Korean revolutionary movement. The April popular uprising, however, was not waged in a thoroughly organized way as there was neither leadership of a revolutionary party nor a clear-cut fighting programme and as it failed to involve the broad masses of workers and peasants, the basic masses. Thus, the people were robbed of the cost of their blood by other stooges of U.S. imperialism.

The Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors usurped power at the point of the bayonet, instigated by the U.S. imperialists. Over the past 17 years it has committed never-to-be-condoned treacherous crimes. It suppressed by force the patriotic people aspiring after social democracy and national reunification, bartered away the honour of the nation and the sovereignty of the country to the foreign aggressors and sought the permanent split, barring the road to reunification. The indelible crimes committed by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against the nation in South Korea are zealously encouraged by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

The editorial exposes the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who have imposed immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon our people, occupying South Korea for over 30 years, and those of the Japanese reactionaries who are zealously following the "two Koreas" policy of U.S. imperialism and working hard to translate it into practice.

The editorial says: The Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors will surely meet a stern judgment of the nation and people for its indelible crime in insulting the spirit of the April 19 uprising and trampling underfoot democracy, civil rights and human dignity and for its unpardonable treacherous crime in bartering away the country and offering the land to the foreign forces, clinging to their coattails.

The resourceful and valiant South Korean youth, students and people will raise again the flames of the April 19 uprising which toppled traitor Yi Sung-man and burn down the "yusin" dictatorship of traitor Pak Chong-hui and save the downtrodden spirit of the April 19 uprising, and realise their ardent desire for freedom and liberation and for a new policy and new life.

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN VISIT

OW191625Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--The delegation of the League of Socialist Working youth of our country (LSWY) headed by Kim Chang-yong returned home on April 18 by plane after visiting Japan at the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo). The delegation left Tokyo for home on April 17.

During its stay in Japan it paid a visit to Sohyo on April 10. The delegation was met by Motofumi Makieda, chairman, and other leading members of Sohyo. That evening the Sohyo chairman hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation.

That day the delegation visited the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

AFP: JAPANESE VISITOR REPORTS KIM IL RESIGNATION RUMOUR

OW211410Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1350 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Apr (AFP)--A former Japanese labour leader, who returned home from Pyongyang last Monday, said today he heard during his visit that North Korean Vice-President Kim Il resigned sometime before the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly session which ended yesterday. Mr Akira Iwai, former secretary-general of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), said that Mr Kim Il was not listed among leaders participating in the three-day assembly session.

The Japanese, who made a week's visit to the North Korean capital, also said he could not obtain any information on Mr Kim Chung-il, North Korean President Kim Il-song's 37-year-old son and heir-apparent, who was reported to have suffered critical injuries in an assassination attempt last year.

Mr Iwai said President Kim Il-song sharply criticized U.S. President Jimmy Carter for his failure to implement his plan to withdraw American troops from South Korea and for conducting massive U.S.-South Korea joint military maneuvers last month. President Kim told Mr Iwai in Pyongyang that his country would become the eighth largest industrial power in the world when the current seven-year development plan ended in 1984.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR HOLDS LENIN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

SK210350Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to our country, April 20 hosted a film reception at his embassy on the occasion of the 108th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin. Invited there were Hyon Chun-kuk, Chang Choe, Kil Chae-kyong, O Mun-han, Chi Chang-ik and other personages concerned. Foreign diplomatic representatives in Korea were also invited. The attendants saw a Soviet film.

BRIEFS

SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 12 Apr--A film reception was given on April 11 at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on Day of Cosmonaut. Invited there were Kim Yong-san and other personages concerned. Present on the occasion were Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and staffers of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants saw Soviet films. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 12 Apr 78 SK]

GERMAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 12 Apr--The delegation of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education of the German Democratic Republic headed by Gunter Bernhardt, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education, which arrived in our country on April 3 left here on April 11 by plane after winding up its visit to our country. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited historic sites of revolution and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 12 Apr 78 SK]

BOOK PUBLICATION--Pyongyang, 13 Apr--"Flame on Mt. Paekdu-san" (record of Kim Il-song's anti-Japanese struggle Vol. one) telling the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recently brought out in Japan. According to a KNS report from Tokyo. The book, published by the Gendaisha Publishers' Association of Japan, is a vivid record of the struggle waged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from his founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army for the freedom and liberation of the people to the time when he led the Pochonbo battle to victory. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 Apr 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND--Pyongyang, 16 Apr--Han Yong-cho, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Finland, on April 7 presented his credentials to Urho Kekkonen, president of Finland. The ambassador courteously conveyed the cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial greetings of the leader Comrade Kim Il-song. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 16 Apr 78 SK]

GIFT TO NE WIN--Pyongyang, 18 Apr--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to U Ne Win, president of Burma. A ceremony for conveying the gift sent by the great leader to the Burmese President was held in Rangoon on April 12, according to a report. Present at the ceremony were U Hla Pe, deputy minister of second ministry of industry, personages concerned and a large crowd. Ma Chang-chol, ambassador of our country to Burma, and the Burmese deputy minister made speeches at the ceremony. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 18 Apr 78 SK]

KAL AIRLINER FORCED DOWN IN SOVIET TERRITORY

Airline Issues Statement

SK210832Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0824 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 21 Apr--The Korean Airlines (KAL) company said today it has learned that its jetliner reported missing over the polar ice cap since early this morning had been forced down by Soviet military jets in Russia. Cho Chung-kon, KAL vice president, said the knowledge was based on the information given to that effect by the U.S. Embassy in Seoul to the Foreign Ministry.

Cho told reporters as far as he knows there is no danger to the safety of passengers. The KAL jetliner was carrying 113 passengers when it got lost. He also said he was withholding comment at this moment on the Soviet claim that the KAL commercial jetliner intruded into Russian territorial air space since our main concern is to obtain an early repatriation of the passengers unharmed.

U.S. Embassy Informs ROK

SK210835Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0828 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 21 Apr (HAPTONG)--The Boeing 707 of the Korean Air Lines, reported missing over the polar ice cap en route from Paris to Seoul, has safely landed in the territory of the Soviet Union and all the 113 persons aboard the plane are in good condition, the U.S. Government informed the Korean Government today. William Clark, counselor for political affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, made the notification to Pak Sang-yong, director of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau, ministry officials said.

Mr. Clark also informed Director Pak that the KAL jetliner landed at an area some 200 miles southwest of the Soviet city of Murmansk and 50 miles south of the northernmost borderline of Finland, they said. The exact time of the plane's landing was not made available. It was not certain how the U.S. confirmed the landing of the plane, but diplomatic sources said that the Soviet Union might have told the U.S. about the plane's landing in the Soviet territory.

Foreign Ministry Report

SK210635Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today confirmed the landing of the Korean Air Lines [KAL] plane in Soviet territory and disclosed that the passengers and crew were safe. According to a report to the ministry from the Korean Embassy in Washington, the KAL aircraft landed at a spot 20 miles south of Murmansk, the USSR, which lies 50 miles from the Finnish border. The ministry has also been informed, from the American Embassy in Korea, that the passengers and crew are safe. A source at the ministry expressed the hope for direct negotiations with the USSR for return of the plane, passengers and crew. In regard to their return, it was learned that the Korean Embassy in Washington is contacting the U.S. State Department.

Contacts With U.S., Canada, Japan

SK210757Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] With the landing of the KAL plane in Soviet territory confirmed, the government has formally asked the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the U.S., Canadian, and Japanese Governments for their cooperation in gaining the early return of the plane's passengers and crew. A government official concerned said on the afternoon of 21 April that the government has asked the cooperation of ICAO headquarters in Ottawa in confirming that the plane landed in Soviet territory due to an emergency situation, and in securing the early return of the plane, its crew and passengers. He also said the government has formally asked for the cooperation of the U.S., Canadian and Japanese Governments.

Noting that at present it is important to confirm whether the plane's intrusion into Soviet air space was due to an emergency situation, he said that once this is confirmed the government will start full-scale negotiations, either directly with the Soviet Union or through the United States, Canada, Japan and the ICAO, for its return.

Red Cross Assistance Sought

SK211253Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Having already asked for assistance from the International Civil Aviation Organization and three friendly nations, including the United States, in an attempt to gain the early return of the passengers and crew of a Korean Air Lines airplane, the government this afternoon formally sought the cooperation of the International Red Cross Society. A government official concerned said that the government's request was conveyed to the society through Korean ambassador in Geneva No Sin-yong. Noting that the government is employing all possible means to obtain the early return of the passengers, crew and aircraft, the official said he understands the Korean Red Cross Society has also contacted the International Red Cross.

The official said it is not yet clear how the KAL airplane came to land in the Soviet Union, but that the presence of the passengers, crew and airplane in the Soviet Union has been confirmed, and so the International Red Cross has been contacted. He also said the government has been informed through the Korean Embassy in Japan of the Japanese Government's willingness to fully cooperate in resolving the Korean Air Lines plane incident.

[Seoul HAPTONG in English at 0839 GMT on 21 April, in a report from Tokyo reported officials at the Foreign Ministry as saying "the Japanese Government will do all, including direct contact with Moscow, for an early repatriation of the 110 persons abroad the plane." "The Japanese Government is also willing to send aircraft to the Soviet Union to bring back the passengers and crewmen, the officials added," according to HAPTONG.]

Navigation Error 'Ruled Out'

OW210924Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Seoul, 21 Apr (AFP)--A Korean Air Lines (KAL) jet passenger plane, reportedly forced to land in Russian territory early this morning, might have been hijacked by some of the passengers aboard, South Korean Air Lines authorities suspected this afternoon. They speculated that the hijacker suspects forced to change the flight course toward Soviet territory and the Boeing 707 jetliner was then intercepted by Russian fighters.

They pointed out that the South Korean passenger plane was flying over the north of Greenland at west longitude 69 degrees and north latitude 80.1 degrees towards northeast on a perfectly normal course. Judging from the point of its emergency landing near the Finnish-Russian border, they calculated that the plane suddenly changed its direction by about 115 degrees towards the southwest to reach Soviet territory. They flatly ruled out the possibility that the plane might have deviated towards Soviet territory after committing a navigational error.

Government Statement Cited

SK10957Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0902 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] In a statement released this afternoon, the government said that it expects Soviet authorities to give full and favorable consideration to the fact that the landing of a Korean Air Lines jet in Soviet territory was an emergency landing, and to take a humanitarian attitude toward resolving the incident.

Meanwhile, this evening KAL will send a team headed by KAL president Cho Chung-hun to Finland, which is closest to the site of the incident, to render all possible assistance in the return of flight KE-902, which was forced to land in Soviet territory, and taking care of the passengers. The team, composed of 20 persons including KAL President Cho, mechanics, doctors and nurses, will leave for Finland at 2100. As soon as it arrives in Helsinki, it will make plans for on-the-spot negotiations and for the well-being of the passengers.

KYODO Cites Soviet Confirmation

OW211237Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr KYODO--The Soviet Foreign Ministry Friday morning confirmed the landing of the Korean Air Lines Boeing 707 in Russian territory. A ranking official of the ministry said all the passengers and crewmen were reported safe. He pledged to give details as soon as they become known.

U.S. INFORMS SEOUL ON CARTER-CEAUSESCU TALKS

SK1210854Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0817 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 21 Apr (HAPTONG)--The U.S. has officially notified South Korea that a proposed three-party conference on Korea was not discussed during a summitry in Washington on April 14 between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Foreign Ministry sources said today. Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke made the notification when he met with South Korean Ambassador to the U.S. Kim Yong-sik Thursday, the sources quoted a report from Ambassador Kim as saying.

It was previously reported that the proposed tripartite parley to be participated in by South and North Korea and the U.S. was first discussed at a summit meeting in Washington in March between U.S. President Carter and Yugoslav President Josip Tito.

Holbrooke also told the Korean envoy that Ceausescu passed to President Carter North Korea's long-held desire to have direct talks with the U.S. and to form a south-north federation, the sources said. However, Holbrooke was further quoted as saying, President Carter made it clear to Ceausescu that there was no change in U.S. policy opposing any talk with North Korea without participation of South Korea.

Prior to Thursday's U.S. briefing to South Korea on the contents of the Carter-Ceausescu meeting, the sources said, the U.S. had unofficially told South Korea that there was no detailed discussion on Korea in the course of the Carter-Ceausescu talks.

MAJOR SHUFFLE OF DIPLOMATS PLANNED SOON

SK211035Y Seoul Haptong in English 0831 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 21 Apr (HAPTONG)--Some 15 chief diplomatic posts will be affected in a major foreign service personnel reshuffle soon, it was learned today. Agreements will be sent to the foreign governments involved next week, seeking approval of the new envoys, sources at the Foreign Ministry said. No details of the pending appointments were immediately available, but five to six ambassadors at large and promoted ministry officials will be included, they said. Diplomatic mission chiefs who have been serving overseas more than ten years and serving more than three years in a country will be affected in the coming reshuffle, they said.

ENERGY MINISTER TO VISIT UNITED STATES, CANADA

SK210257Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0235 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 21 Apr (HAPTONG)--Energy-resources Minister Chang Ye-chun will leave here Sunday for the United States and Canada on a 20-day mission to negotiate with the two North American countries for cooperation in the field of resources. While in Washington, Minister Chang will meet with U.S. Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper to discuss ways of promoting cooperation in the energy development technology and other issues related to Korea's bid to import major resources such as coking coal from the United States through a joint development program.

Minister Chang and his six-man team will observe solar energy facilities and major mining facilities in the United States. They will also visit the states of British Columbia and Alberta, Canada, to hold talks with state government leaders on resources cooperation between Korea and the Canadian states.

KOREA HERALD WARNS U.S. ON DPRK PING-PONG INVITE

SK210002Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Apr 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "North Korea's Ping-Pong Bid"]

[Text] Whether the American ping-pong players to visit Pyongyang next year will be merely crossing bats with their North Korean opposite numbers or will play into the hands of the diplomatic apparatus of the communist regime bent on exploring direct intercourse with Washington is hard to predict.

In any event, no amount of wariness on our part will be enough in dealing with the always double-faced and treacherous North Korean communists in such a subtle exchange in the name of sports.

A dispatch from Washington this week quoted George Kennedy, the international affairs director of the United States Table Tennis Association, as saying an American team will participate in the 35th world table tennis championships to be held in Pyongyang on April 25-May 6 at the invitation of the North Korean organizing committee.

Recalling that an American table tennis team met Chinese Premier Chou En-lai when it visited China in 1971 after the world championships in Nagoya, Japan, Kennedy indicated the possibility of meeting North Korean boss Kim Il-song during the contest. He also suggested that the U.S. association may invite North Korean ping-pong players for goodwill matches in the United States.

The American side may have accepted the invitation in a spirit of true sportsmanship. However, in view of the unusual persistency with which the organizers in Pyongyang sought the participation of U.S. players (issuing three invitations in the meantime), it is obvious that the North Koreans have full mileage to get from the bid to break the ice.

It will be an unprecedented occasion for a U.S. sports delegation to enter North Korea, with which Washington has no diplomatic relations, and the visit could turn out to be a repeat of the 1971 ping-pong diplomacy which paved the way for Washington and Peking to broaden ties toward normalization.

The report of the Washington-Pyongyang encounter on the ping-pong table intrigues us more as it comes in the wake of parleys between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the leaders of Yugoslavia and Romania at which the problems of the Korean peninsula were broached. The delicacy involved can be better appreciated when the nature of Pyongyang's sports diplomacy is laid bare.

Fairness and equity is the hallmark of sports. The fact alone that North Korea invited the United States to the exclusion of the Republic of Korea and Israel belies its impartiality. There is no denying that it was politically inspired to act in that manner in violation of the rights of Seoul to take part in any such international events. As a matter of principle, Pyongyang contravened the concept of universalism in sportsdom. Specifically, it broke its own promise made at the previous tourney in Birmingham, England when it obtained the right to host the forthcoming meet.

The North Koreans failed to respond to our invitation to enter the 42nd world shooting championships to be held in Seoul in September. Some communist countries are following suit. This unfair and highly prejudiced stance, expressed in denial of reciprocity, seriously undermines the common athletic ground we wish to share. Especially at a time when meaningful dialogue between the two parts of Korea is suspended, the first and the right thing for Pyongyang to do is to open its door to us, at least in sports.

Unless and until North Korea changes its mind and mends its manners toward fairness and openness, a rash move of the United States to undertake an athletic exchange with Pyongyang involves a serious risk in light of its dubious political implications.

NDP CALLS FOR CONVENING ASSEMBLY BODY ON DIPLOMATIC 'ISSUES'

SK210055Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0050 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 21 Apr (HAPTONG)--Rep. Yi Chol-sung, head of the opposition New Democratic Party, demanded today that the Peaceful Unification Council, a suprapartisan body established in the National Assembly to tackle diplomatic and national security affairs, be called into session to deal with a series of diplomatic issues including the reported visit of an American table tennis team to North Korea, the reportedly proposed three-party conference on Korea and the alleged Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill. Yi made the demand when he visited with House Speaker Chong Il-kwon this morning.

The opposition leader also requested that Rep. Kim In-ki, an opposition lawmaker now under arrest on charges of embezzlement and tax evasion, be promptly released. Yi pointed out that there was no fear of destroying evidence or runaway in the Kim case.

LATE REPORTS: KYODO CITES KOSYGIN ON PLANE INCIDENT

2 Killed, 2 Injured

SK211512Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1435 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo (HAPTONG)--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Kosygin in talks with Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Nakagawa Ichiro today acknowledged the incident in which a KAL plane was forced to land, said KYODO news agency in a report from Moscow. The agency reported that Chairman Kosygin, in talks with the minister of agriculture and forestry, said that when the Soviet side instructed the KAL plane to land at an airport because of the plane's violation, the plane did not follow this instruction but continued an evasive flight for about 2 and a half hours and landed on a frozen lake, killing two persons and injuring two during the landing.

It was learned that he did not elaborate on the nationality of these casualties, nor did he mention whether they were crew members or passengers. The agency's report did not further explain whether the accident occurred because of the landing or by shooting.

The agency added that Soviet Chairman Kosygin pledged to Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Nakagawa that he would take action in the near future to repatriate the passengers to the countries of their choice.

TASS Announcement

For a Moscow TASS account of an apparent violation of Soviet airspace by a Korean Air Lines (KAL) aircraft on 21 April near Murmansk, see the Northeast Asia section of the 21 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PRC POLICIES, REBUFF TO SOVIETS SEEN AS THREAT

OW200843Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1433 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text of 20 Apr] UNEN editorial: "Peking's Policy--A Threat to Our Security"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Apr (MONTSAME)--The Chinese leadership that replaced Mao totally inherited and is continuing his foreign policy. The strategic aim of this policy is to establish Chinese hegemony over the world.

In pursuing such a far-reaching aim, the Chinese leadership totally rejects the class approach to international events and continues to maintain a negative attitude on all key contemporary issues on which the destiny of mankind depends. Peking is hostile to international detente and disarmament, opposing any positive steps in this direction. One of the main goals of Chinese foreign policy is to aggravate the fundamental world contradictions and intensify the military-political confrontation between the two world systems. An armed conflict between the USSR and the United States would suit Peking's leaders perfectly.

In pursuing their hegemonic aspirations, Chinese leaders are stepping up the country's militarization and war preparations, accelerating the armaments race and openly advocating a new world war. The Chinese leaders support the retention of an American military presence in Asia and other regions of the world and the strengthening of the aggressive NATO bloc. They are attempting to convince the West that their Maoist course, which is extremely hostile to world socialism, is irreversible. At the same time, the Chinese leaders are striving to downplay their militaristic and expansionist policy aimed at wrecking detente and provoking a thermomuclear world war. The provocative and inflammatory course of the present Chinese leadership is a serious threat to the cause of peace and socialism for the world's peoples.

The Chinese leadership has pointed its sword at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, viewing them as the main obstacles on the road to attaining their expansionist aims and world supremacy. This is the source of their malicious hostility toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Because of this Peking has raised anti-Sovietism to the level of state policy. The recently adopted PRC constitution confirms that the USSR is the "main enemy" of China, proclaiming the aim of establishing the "broadest international united front" against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

For the purpose of establishing an "international united front" struggling against the USSR and other socialist countries, the present Peking leadership is openly forming a bloc with the most reactionary, imperialist forces. Its widely propagated anti-scientific "three worlds" theory and its continuous verbiage about a "Soviet threat" serve the same purpose.

Realistically thinking political and public figures of various countries are beginning to realize that by creating a "united front" of struggle against the USSR and by arming themselves to the teeth under the cover of a "Soviet threat," the Maoists would first like to make short work of the socialist world and then turn the sword against yesterday's "allies." This sort of prospect should alert state leaders, who must consider their peoples' desire to live in peace and security.

Because of the inflammatory anti-Sovietism contained in China's foreign policy and evident within the country itself, Soviet-Chinese relations have been a matter of serious concern to all progressive forces for the past several years.

In contrast, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have certainly pursued and are pursuing a principled policy aimed at strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples and restoring and normalizing neighborly relations with the PRC. The whole world is well aware of the constructive initiatives and proposals put forth by the USSR in this regard. Included in these initiatives are proposals for an agreement on the non-use of force (1971), nonaggression treaty (1973), a summit meeting of representatives of both sides and the resumption of cooperation in the fields of economy, culture, science, technology and health.

Realization of the aforementioned proposals would have greatly promoted the strengthening of Soviet-Chinese relations and the strengthening of mutual trust in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese people and the cause of peace and universal security. However, it was the Chinese leadership's fault that this did not occur. Instead of welcoming the initiatives of the Soviet Union, Peking chose to escalate its hostile activities against the USSR and other socialist countries and to intensify the anti-Soviet hysteria within the country.

Despite this negative attitude of the Chinese leadership, the Soviet Union once again manifested its genuine goodwill by proposing a new initiative on normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. The 24 February 1978 appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the NPC Standing Committee proposed that a joint statement be issued on the principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the PRC and that for this purpose a meeting of representatives of the two sides be held at a sufficiently high level. The MPR assessed the Soviet initiative for normalizing relations with China as a vivid manifestation of its Leninist foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace and international security and at restoring and developing good-neighborly relations between states. The Soviet Union's latest proposal was permeated with a sincere desire for settling the Soviet-Chinese relations as well as a concern for peace and cooperation. However, as it had done previously, the PRC leadership rejected the USSR's constructive initiative. Peking's negative reaction has shown the deep abyss between its words and deeds and the insincerity of its repeated statements that it allegedly stands for the development of relations with other states, particularly with the Soviet Union, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. This also indicates the intention of the Chinese leadership to continue with its hostile course against the USSR and other socialist states.

Peking's unwillingness to follow the road to settling and improving Soviet-Chinese relations can be clearly seen in the absurd and completely unacceptable demands the Chinese leadership has leveled on the Soviet Union in the form of preliminary conditions. The satisfying of these demands would signify an infringement on the domestic interests of the USSR and other socialist countries and encourage Peking's great power hegemonistic ambitions. This in turn would have serious consequences fraught with danger for international peace and security.

Among Peking's conditions was the demand that the Soviet Union withdraw its military units from MPR territory. This demand, which was made in Hua Kuo-feng's report to the NPC session and in the PRC Foreign Ministry note in reply to the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was obviously addressed to the wrong party. It signifies gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist state--the MPR--by the Chinese leaders. The 8 April [as received] note of the MPR Government to the PRC Government gave a proper rebuff to the Chinese leaders' rude interference in the internal affairs of the Mongolian people's state.

As the MPR Government note stressed, the military units of the USSR, a loyal friend and ally of the MPR, are not in our country of their own free will, but at the request of the MPR Government in accord with the 1966 treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the MPR and the USSR. The deployment of Soviet military units in the MPR at the request of its government is a measure of force exclusively dictated by a concern for insuring the security of the sovereign Mongolian state.

The history of the MPR's sovereign existence contains many occasions when its sovereignty and independence were exposed to serious danger from foreign aggressors and oppressors. Each time the Mongolian people received effective assistance and support in defense of the freedom and independence of their country from their loyal friend--the great Soviet people. The Soviet Union, motivated by profound respect for the sovereignty and independence of the MPR and its duty to proletarian internationalism, has always rendered reliable assistance in repulsing encroachments on the revolutionary achievements of our people.

This occurred at the outset of our people's revolution when the Mongolian people appealed to Soviet Russia to send a Red Army detachment to Mongolia to smash the White Guard gangs and Chinese militarist troops. Assessing highly the great liberation mission of the Soviet worker-peasant Red Army on behalf of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolian, and defending the revolutionary conquests of the Mongolian people, Comrade Y. Tsedenbal wrote. "The military-political alliance between the land of the Soviets and young revolutionary Mongolia was born in 1921 in the course of class struggles against imperialism and feudalism. The armed forces of the Soviet Union rendered inestimable internationalist assistance to the Mongolian people's struggle against foreign aggressors and their feudal henchmen."

During the latter half of the 1930's, when militarist Japan committed armed aggression against the MPR and thereby created a real threat to the sovereignty and independence of our country, the Soviet Union once again came to the assistance of the Mongolian people by sending troops at the request of the MPR Government in accord with the 1936 protocol on mutual assistance.

The victory of the Soviet and Mongolian troops in the 1939 4-month war in the Halhin Gol region has been forever entered in the annals of history as a symbol of the eternal inviolable friendship and common struggle of the Mongolian and Soviet people and their fraternal armies, which were always together during the days of constant danger. The Mongolian people genuinely cherish their great friendship with the Soviet Union, which has been tempered in common struggles for the defense of the freedom and independence of our countries. The internationalist friendship with the homeland of Great October has served and continues to serve as a reliable guarantee for the sovereign and independent development of socialist Mongolia.

The Chinese leadership is well aware that during the final stages of World War II the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army together with Soviet troops directly participated in the defeat of the Japanese Kwangtung Army and the liberation of northeastern China, thereby contributing to the cause of victory for the Chinese people. Many Mongolian soldiers, fulfilling their internationalist duty to the fraternal people of China, died fighting bravely for the liberation of those areas.

The MPR Government's 8 April 1978 note reveals the reason for the deployment of Soviet military units in our country. It lies precisely in China's policy with regard to the MPR. The essence of this policy lies in the great power expansionism of the Chinese rulers toward the Mongolian state.

From the moment the MPR achieved its independence, militarist circles in China could not conceal their Great Han predatory desire to swallow up Mongolia and conquer its extensive lands. As early as 1936, in a conversation with the American Journalist Edgar Snow, Mao Tse-tung openly declared that upon the victory of the Chinese revolution the MPR would automatically join a Chinese federation.

Later, in 1949 when China itself was enveloped in a national liberation war and the fledgling people's power had not yet gained its footing, so to speak, Mao requested the Soviet leaders' opinion on China's annexation of the MPR. Ignoring the independence and sovereignty of an entire socialist state that had come into existence long before the PRC was established, the leaders of the CCP were nurturing schemes to decide the fate of the Mongolian people behind their backs and without the knowledge of their government.

Even after diplomatic relations were officially established, Peking burned with the desire to annex Mongolia. During the Soviet delegation's visit to Peking on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the PRC's founding, the Chinese leaders proposed that an "agreement be reached" on China's annexation of the MPR. Presenting the issue as if it were a trivial matter on which "agreement could be reached," Mao demanded the annexation of the MPR, which was never a part of China. During a 1964 conversation with a Japanese Socialist Party delegation, Mao once again returned to the question of annexing the MPR. At the same time he slandered the Soviet Union, alleging that it had transformed Mongolia into its "colony." The PRC's annexationist policy continued with even greater intensity in subsequent years when Peking initiated extensive activities aimed at realizing its hegemonic designs.

Unsuccessful attempts to annex the MPR forced the Chinese authorities to take openly hostile actions against the MPR to intensify the anti-Mongolian hysteria. China resorted to various types of provocations on MPR territory, using Chinese citizens living and working in Mongolia for the purpose. In 1962 they conducted 26 strikes lasting up to 14 days, committing nearly 500 provocations and infringements against public order.

During the notorious "Cultural Revolution," the Maoists made the Mongolian Embassy in Peking the object of their anti-Mongolian attacks. A frenzied crowd of thugs besieged the embassy and committed outrages against its personnel and their families. Those hostile subversive activities were not sufficient to intensify the anti-Mongolia hysteria in the country, so China began increasing the tension on its border with the MPR and organizing various types of sabotage. Open military preparations were intensified, enormous numbers of Chinese troops concentrated on the border, and various significant strategic military structures were built directly along the border. Since 1969 more than 250 military exercises and 87,000 explosions have taken place in those areas. In addition, violations of our state borders by Chinese military personnel and local inhabitants escalated and increased. Chinese soldiers and officers penetrated 15 to 20 km into Mongolian territory on reconnaissance missions and opened fire on herds of livestock.

In the face of this real threat from the Chinese side, reinforced by concrete hostile anti-Mongolian acts, the MPR Government was forced to adopt corresponding measures to strengthen the country's defense capability, insure its security and defend the independence and peaceful labor of the Mongolian people. At the request of our government Soviet military units were brought into the MPR and, together with the Mongolian People's Army, are reliably standing guard over the independence and territorial integrity of the MPR.

The fact that Soviet military units were brought into the MPR at the request of the MPR Government was our answer to the expansionist policy of the Chinese leaders. No one can dispute the fact that deployment of Soviet military units in the MPR is a purely internal affair of our country which has an inalienable right to defend its freedom and independence.

The Chinese leaders are also well aware that following the victory of the revolution in China, when the Chinese people chose the road of socialist development and when relations of friendship and good neighborliness were established between the MPR and the PRC, our country not only reduced its armed forces to a minimum, but abolished its border guards as well, leaving only a few control check points to carry out normal formalities involving citizens crossing the Mongolian-Chinese border.

Chinese leaders have probably not forgotten that at one time the PRC leadership itself appealed more than once to the Soviet Union for deployment of large Soviet military units to China to insure the inviolability of its frontiers. At the request of the PRC Government, the Soviet Union sent air divisions and large units to China on more than one occasion to protect it from Kuomintang and U.S. air raids. The Chinese leaders should remember that thousands of Soviet soldiers died heroically fighting for the liberation of China and to insure the inviolability of PRC frontiers.

It is worth stressing that the PRC leadership continues pursuing an anti-Mongolian policy to this very day aimed at aggravating Mongolian-Chinese relations, at weakening the bonds of friendship and fraternity between the MPR and USSR and at undermining our economy. China continues to be a direct military threat to the MPR. If the PRC would consistently stand on positions of socialism and internationalism and if Mongolia were not (truly) threatened by China, then the need for deploying Soviet military units in the MPR would not exist.

As the MPR Government note emphasises, the question of withdrawing Soviet military units from the MPR depends exclusively on whether or not the reasons for their being in our country are removed. If the Chinese leadership renounces its expansionist policy toward the MPR once and for all and if the PRC returns to the path of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness with the MPR and the Soviet Union, then the issue of deploying Soviet military units in our country will disappear of its own accord. Such is the logic of things.

As far as Mongolian-Chinese relations are concerned, our position is clear and has been repeatedly stated in the official statements of the Mongolian side. At the 17th MPRP Congress it was most positively declared that the MPR would make efforts to normalize interstate relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistence in a spirit of good neighborliness and mutual understanding. It will firmly adhere to this course. We are convinced the aspirations of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples to live in peace and harmony will ultimately prevail.

MAYDAR LEADS MPR ECONOMIC COOPERATION DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

OW202048Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2000 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Apr (MONTSAME)--A delegation headed by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian side of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, left here today for Moscow. It will take part in the work of a regular session of the commission.

The delegation was seen off from Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport by T. Ragsmaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Dabagsuren, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; and other officials. Also on hand was A.I. Smirnov, ambassador of the USSR to the MPR.

APPOINTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

Supreme Court Chairman

OW202050Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1925 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Apr (MONTSAME)--By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Gonchigiyn Ish, first deputy prosecutor of the MPR, has been confirmed in the position of chairman of the MPR Supreme Court.

G. Ish was born in 1924 and has been a member of the party since 1946. He has held a series of responsible positions in the prosecutor's and justice organs and in leading organs of the MPR party and government. He has been first deputy prosecutor of the MPR since 1969.

State Prosecutor

OW202052Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Apr (MONTSAME)--By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Rabdangiyn Gunzen has been appointed prosecutor of the MPR. He has been released from the post of chairman of the MPR Supreme Court in connection with his transfer to this post.

R. Gunzen was born in 1923. He has been a member of the party since 1942 and is a doctor of juridical sciences. He has occupied a series of responsible positions in the MPR Ministry of Public Security and has been repeatedly elected a deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural. His fruitful labor has been rewarded with orders and medals of the MPR and he has been given the rank of major general.

First Deputy Defense Minister

OW202054Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1927 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Apr (MONTSAME)--By a resolution of the MPR Council of Ministers, Jarantayn Abhia has been appointed first deputy minister of defense of the MPR and has been given the rank of lieutenant general. He has been released from his post of prosecutor of the MPR by a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

BRIEFS

YOUNG LIVESTOCK--Ulaanbaatar, 24 Mar--The central statistical administration of the MPR Council of Ministers reports that more than 3,674,000 head of young livestock are being currently raised in the country. Livestock breeders of Dundgobi, Arhangay, Suhbaatar and some other Aymags are leading in the nationwide socialist competition. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0549 GMT 25 Mar 78 OW]

TANJUG REPORTS ON CURRENT CONDITIONS IN CAMBODIA

LD200850Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0062 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[First in a series of reports by Slavko Stanic: "Cambodia, a Path Without a Model; The Transformation of Citizens into Peasants"]

[Text] A State Without Money, Administration, Daily Papers, Commerce, Public Transport and Towns:

We are building socialism without a model, Pol Pot, head of the communist party and prime minister of Democratic Cambodia, tells us smiling broadly. We do not want to copy anyone. We shall use the experience gained in the course of our liberation struggle. There are no schools, faculties or universities in the classical sense or as existed in our country before the liberation because we want to put an end once and for all to all remnants of the past. There is no money and no commerce because the state cares for the needs of all its citizens. We had no money or commerce in the liberated territory either. The population from the towns has been moved out. This was the way it had to be. In the towns there were some 3 million citizens and peasants looking for shelter from the war devastation. We were not able to find enough food for them and were informed about imperialist plans to organize guerrillas and counterrevolution in the towns.

So we evacuated the towns, Pol Pot said, in his first public statement to foreign--that is, Yugoslav--journalists. We moved the population from towns to villages that were able to insure the basic conditions for this stratum of the inhabitants of new Cambodia. The village should be the gravitational center of our revolution, while the people will decide on the fate of the towns.

Three Million Citizens Mobilized:

This is what the head man of the Cambodian revolution says--a man who had lived in the underground since 1962 in villages in liberated territories. He says that there is not a single village which he has not visited on foot in the past 13 years. In his assessment, the villages won the victory in the liberation war, and the revolution owes much to the village.

About 95 percent of the members of the Khmer Rouge liberation army were poor and mid-level peasants. Today they are the top people of the Communist Party of Cambodia which emerged last year from the underground. In relation to other countries, both Pol Pot and other people with whom we are talking speak of peace and war in the same breath, about the revolution which had been endangered due to "aggression from the other side of the border" and about the development of the country which goes on between two clashes in the border area with Vietnam.

It is with this war and revolution that they explain "the state of war" in their country, the devastation in towns and the herculean efforts of the entire population to conquer nature. The entire country has been turned into an enormous building site. Work goes on from morning till night on the construction of large earths dams and irrigation networks.

Everything is subordinate to an increase in the production of rice. Pol Pot tells us that rice is obtained by water and that independence is defended with rice. Our hosts claimed--as a first achievement--that hunger and malaria have been conquered, that the school-age population is literate and that the construction of appropriate homes for worker-peasants is the next task on the program.

All Cambodia's towns were liberated in one day--17 April 1975. Until then they had all been under siege. The evacuation began the day after. Although there is no testimony about this, with the exception of statements by some Cambodian refugees we met a little later in Vietnam, it appears that it was a great operation. The citizens were simply invited to go out into the streets and then they did not return to their town apartments. In long columns they marched along the roads, often as much as 100 kilometres long, toward the villages. They took only what they had on when they were ordered to go out into the streets. They went on foot, with children in their arms, to the places assigned to them. All their property was left in the town. They began their new peasant life on virgin land as members of cooperatives.

A Thousand Families in One Canteen:

We found former citizens of Phnom Penh, Takeo, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhang, Battambang and other towns [working] on large dams and in rice fields. Three years-- Judging by everything, is a short period for these men, women and children to get accustomed to their new life, all the more so as this involved 3 million people--that being the number of Cambodian who lived in the towns before the liberation--for whom it was impossible to immediately build an appropriate roof over their heads.

Now most of them are members of mobile brigades going from one construction site to another to build new earth dams and artificial lakes, some of which have capacity of over 200 million cubic (metres). Others are members of cooperatives and share the fate of having between 900 grams and 1 kilogram of rice a day; eating in common canteens in which sometimes even 1,000 or more families eat; and receiving one suit of clothes a year. They have the same rights as other members of these cooperatives. They make suggestions and proposals to committees which manage these basic cells of the new Cambodian regime.

It is difficult to establish contact with them because they usually say they have forgotten one or another foreign language which they used when they lived in the towns. Since the revolution is in progress there is little time for rest and relaxation. Work goes on 9 hours every day with the exception of every 10th day in the month, when the program consists of political education and agreement about work. They are not hungry. We heard no singing and saw no folklore except at a performance by a state ensemble. However, we did see kilometre-long channels, 17 large earth dams and green fields in the middle of the dry season where three rice harvests a year are already obtained.

We became convinced there was definitely no longer any hunger in Cambodia because silos in many places were too full to take the entire rice harvests; there were whole mountains of sacks of rice outside the silos. If transport facilities, which were destroyed by the war, were still functioning, the rice reserves could be transported more quickly to state warehouses in Phnom Penh or other towns. However, for the time being there is practically no public or freight transport, and convoys for transport are being organized only from time to time. As there are no shops, coffee houses, post offices or a developed state administration--with the exception of the cooperatives--the state is the chief buyer and distributor not only of rice but also of other food and consumer goods. How much a cooperative will receive in consumer goods depends on how much there is of anything in the state warehouse.

Money does not serve as exchange or remuneration for work because the classical form of exchange has been replaced by simple natural barter. Rice is exchanged for salt between cooperatives or rice for clothing with the state. Television, which before the war had a very extended network in this country, has not yet started to operate. There are no daily papers, but every 10 days a periodical appears. The chief source of information is the Phnom Penh radio station. It wakes up the villages every morning at 0500, calls the numbers for physical culture exercise and then goes on to give news and directives for the day. Waking at 0500 is compulsory for everybody, young and old, schoolchildren and women, all of whom participate in the rehabilitation and construction of new Cambodia.

Second Report

LD201452Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0556 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Second in Slavko Stanic series: "Cambodia, a Path Without a Model; Phnom Penh Remained the Capital"]

[Text] Main Thoroughfares and House Facades in Capital Carefully Preserved

All visitors and guests of Democratic Cambodia have to pass through Pochentong Airport at Phnom Penh. The struggles fought for this airport became legend in the liberation struggle of the small but brave Cambodian people. For months before the liberation of the capital the Khmer Rouge bombarded this airport. Today the remains of that bloody war are still very evident. The first steps on Cambodian territory cannot be made without going past the skeletons and wreckage of tanks, aircraft, armored cars, heavy guns, or traces of trenches which have not yet been filled in. Only the airport has been made operative, and up until 1 April this year Chinese aircraft, which landed every 14 days, were new Cambodia's one link with the world. Now these aircraft land once a week, and the possibility is being discussed of Phnom Penh being linked in the same way with Bangkok in the near future.

Broad But Empty Boulevards:

Along the 3 kilometers of road to Phnom Penh traces of the war are no longer visible. The boulevards along which rare foreign guests and visitors pass have been "ironed out." The roadsides repaired and greenery watered and carefully looked after. New rows of coconut palms have grown up along the road--planted a few days after the liberation of the capital, according to our hosts. The facades of the houses are also looked after. The houses are crammed in on both sides of the boulevards which see little traffic. A number of parks have been turned into plots for cabbages and other vegetables; flower gardens are seen in some cases. All the buildings are empty. Shops, hotels, kiosks and gasoline pumps are closed. Road signs are painted over so that the rare foreign guests cannot orient themselves. The signs on the U.S. and Soviet embassies are still up. The Soviet Embassy is no longer in use, while the U.S. Embassy, judging from the outside, is now used as some sort of transmitting center, for numerous antennae left on its roof are still there.

Passers-by are rare and mainly are in vehicles--an occasional minibus with Chinese or North Korean experts, of which there are, it is reported, about 3,000 at the moment in Cambodia, and trucks of mobile working brigades. These are select men and women devoted to the revolution, to whom the upkeep of the deserted capital is entrusted. There are about 20,000 of them. It appears they live in the suburbs. Those who are entrusted with security--that is, guarding the city's buildings--spend the night in the city itself.

When night falls their presence is even more evident, for then these thoroughfares, too, are closed by ramps and passage is possible only with the military escort of one's hosts. The monument to Buddha's tooth is being kept up, as is the independence monument on Norodom Boulevard, which leads to the former railroad station. The Silver Pagoda is also in impeccable condition and is being kept up and even restored. The royal court is closed except for one section, in front of which guards are on duty.

Guards are also on duty in front of the summer residence of former head of state Sihanouk, who, we were told, now resides in the Royal Palace and does not wish to receive journalists.

The city, which on the eve of the liberation numbered more than 2 million inhabitants, has a depressing air despite the efforts of those in power to keep it up as well as possible. When one looks a little closer one can see hundreds of beautiful and ordinary family houses in which everything has remained untouched from the day--18 April 1975--the entire population of the city left. There are still unopened private garages in which cars rust away, apartments in which full cups of tea remain on the table in the lounge or kitchen. Judging by this, the operation of moving the whole population of the city to rural areas was more reminiscent of mobilization than emigration, for belongings and clothing remain in the houses, the inhabitants having grabbed up in a rush whatever they could, most frequently taking only what they had on.

In the absence of imports the authorities have begun in recent months to remove certain kitchen equipment, refrigerators, boilers and air conditioning installations from these apartments in order to put them in working order. During our stay in Phnom Penh, probably because of the increasing number of wounded arriving from areas on the border with Vietnam, beds were being removed from a number of houses in the city and installed in the hospitals. However, despite our desire to visit the hospitals, our hosts did not make this possible.

Ministries Without Officials:

We made several visits to the buildings of the ministries of new Democratic Cambodia. However, in these vast buildings we came across only a few officials. Nearly all the offices were empty. Those accompanying us explained that this was due to the "operativeness" of those employed. They are not officials in the classical sense, but must--among other things--undergo physical training and work in the kitchen gardens from which we got our vegetables while we were in Phnom Penh.

In Phnom Penh itself we visited only one medicine factory and saw one junior school which, we were told, was attended by children of workers. All faculties and other schools are closed. A battalion of women in all probability employed in the hospital is now accommodated in the former building of the medical faculty. Phnom Penh's main post office is closed with iron gates. Its only inhabitants are swallows who have made their nests there. Telephones don't work, but street guards carry walkie-talkies. It appears that electricity and water are available only on some of the large boulevards and on the diplomatic street in which there are eight embassies.

Life in this formerly big city is now carried on precisely on this diplomatic street, which diplomatic representatives may leave only with the approval of their hosts; in the visitor's hotel; in one cinema bearing the name "Friendship"; and in a super-modern entertainment hall, the doors of which are opened only when foreign guests come to Phnom Penh.

During our meeting with Pol Pot, the head of the communist party and prime minister, we asked him when Democratic Cambodia would become more open to foreign visitors.

He replied that it was already open to all sincere friends of the Cambodian people and its revolution, and that in the future it would open even further. But for this the necessary conditions must be created in Phnom Penh in order "for dear friends to be received in a friendly way according to the good tradition of Cambodian hospitality."

MORE GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

Fidel Castro

BK201143Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2000 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Cuban President Fidel Castro's national day greetings message to Khieu Samphan--date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia: On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Cambodian people's victory, allow me to express on behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Cuba our warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the industrious Cambodian people who are engaged in a vigorous effort to build their country.

While greeting this anniversary, we once again express the wish that the friendship between our two peoples will steadily develop. We take this occasion to ask Your Excellency to accept our high regards.

Albanian Leaders

BK210709Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[16 April national day greetings message from Albanian leaders Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu to Cambodian leaders Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea and Pol Pot]

[Text] Respectfully to Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia; Comrade Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Representative Assembly; and Comrade Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia; Phnom Penh: On the occasion of the third anniversary of the independence day of Cambodia, in the name of the Albanian people, the Albanian Party of Labor, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, as well as in our own names, we extend congratulations and best wishes to all of you comrades and, through you, to the fraternal Cambodian people.

This glorious day in the history of the Cambodian people marks their complete victory in the armed struggle against the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The Albanian people are filled with admiration for the victories of the Cambodian people in rebuilding their country, and wish them, under the leadership of the KCP, new victories for the prosperity and glory of their motherland. May the friendly relations and cooperation between our two peoples and countries grow and develop constantly in the common interest of our two peoples and two countries and in the interest of our struggle against imperialism.

Singapore President

BK201123Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Singapore President Benjamin Henry Sheares' national day greetings to Khieu Samphan--date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia, Phnom Penh: It is my great pleasure to extend to you on behalf of the government and people of Singapore and in my own name our congratulations and best wishes to you and the Democratic Cambodian people on the occasion of your national day.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to wish you continued success in your mission for the prosperity and glory of your country.

MADAGASCAR'S AMBASSADOR TO PRC CONCLUDES VISIT

BK190848Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Accompanied by Foreign Ministry cadres, on 14 April His Excellency Rakotofiringa, ambassador of Madagascar [to the People's Republic of China] and colleagues visited the southwestern region. On the Phnom Penh-Takeo National Route 3, the friendly guests visited the Prek Thaut dams at Kompong Kantuot and Sla Ku and irrigation works which are capable of irrigating about 20,000 hectares of ricefields in this area. The representatives of Madagascar later arrived at Ang Ta Saom, which had been damaged during the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists.

That same morning, accompanied by responsible cadres of Takeo sector, the guests visited dry season ricefields in Angkor Borei where our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army have built irrigation networks capable of supplying water from the Kompong Ampil River to irrigate 20,000 hectares of ricefields. The guests then visited the Thaut Ta Chang reservoir, which is 8 km long and 3.5 km wide. During the afternoon the guests visited the Leay Bo cooperative and were warmly welcomed by responsible cadres of the cooperative.

The representatives of the friendly country were impressed by the vigorous and seething mass movement to build the country in the field of agriculture, and in particular by the stress laid on the building of irrigation works. The guests noted that Takeo sector has been turned from a drought-stricken sector into a granary bountiful in all seasons. His Excellency Rakotofiringa and colleagues returned to Phnom Penh that same afternoon.

That evening His Excellency Rakotofiringa held a farewell banquet marking the end of his visit to Democratic Cambodia. The banquet was attended by a number of cadres from the commerce and foreign ministries and proceeded in a warm and joyful atmosphere permeated with the spirit of sincere friendship between the peoples of Cambodia and Madagascar.

At noon on 15 April His Excellency Rakotofiringa and colleagues left Phnom Penh by plane for Peking, ending a successful week-long friendship visit to Democratic Cambodia.

VIETNAMESE CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK190935Y Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 19 Apr (KPL)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Construction Ministry led by Vice Minister Vu Quy arrived in Vientiane yesterday on a friendly visit to Laos.

The delegation was greeted at Wattai Airport by Singkape Sikhotchounlamani, vice minister of communications, public works and transport, and many other senior Lao officials.

Nguyen Si Heat and Dam Xuan Dung, respectively administrative counsellor and economic counsellor at the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane, were present.

Talks Begin

BK201028Y Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Apr (KPL)--The visiting delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Building and the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic yesterday discussed the implementation of plans on cooperation in construction between the two countries.

The Vietnamese delegation said that Vietnam would hand over to Laos housing projects built with its help in Viangsay, capital of Houa Phan Province.

The Lao delegation was led by Singkape Sikhotchounlamani, vice minister of communications, public works and transport.

The Vietnamese delegation was headed by Vu Quy, vice minister of building. Dam Xuan Dung, economic counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane, was present.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Meeting With Finance Minister

BK201030Y Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Apr (KPL)--Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau Member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice premier and minister of finance, this morning received the delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Building now on a visit to Laos.

Present on the occasion were Singkape Sikhotchounlamani, vice minister of communications, public works and transport; Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem, and Dam Xuan Dung, economic counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Laos.

Vice Premier Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed his joy at the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries including the implementation of protocols on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation signed by the two sides on March 18, 1978.

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Vientiane, 21 Apr (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union led by Deputy Secretary Somsanit Khambai, left Vientiane on April 19 for Moscow to attend the 18th congress of the All-Union Leninist Young Communists' League (Komsomol). The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Vinaithong and other members of the union's Central Committee. Soviet Ambassador Mitrofan Podolskiy and his staffers were at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 21 Apr 78 BK]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS SCHEDULE FOR MONDALE VISIT

BK201426Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] At Government House today, Gen Phon Thanaphum, secretary general of the prime minister's office, presided over a meeting of representatives of various government units to make preparations for receiving His Excellency Walter Mondale, U.S. vice president, his wife and party, who are scheduled to visit Thailand as guests of the government on 4 and 5 May 1978.

Gen Phon Thanaphum told the meeting that because the vice president will be visiting Thailand on behalf of President Carter, he wants units and officials concerned to make all the necessary arrangements for a proper reception for the guests.

The tentative schedule for receiving the U.S. delegation agreed to at the meeting is as follows:

At 1500 on 4 May, his excellency the vice president, his wife and party will arrive at Bangkok Airport by special plane, which will park in the Royal Thai Air Force Compound, where an official welcoming ceremony will be held. His excellency the prime minister and his wife will escort the vice president and party to the Erawan Hotel, where they will be staying during their visit.

At 1700, the vice president will meet with the prime minister and hold official consultations at Government House.

At 1830, the vice president and party will be received in audience by their majesties the king and queen at Chilatda Palace.

At 1215 on 5 May, the vice president will give a press conference at the Erawan Hotel.

A reception banquet and other activities are also scheduled for the guests.

The vice president's wife is scheduled to visit the school for the blind, Suan Phak Kat Palace and other places on 4 May. The vice president and his party will leave Bangkok Airport for Indonesia at 1430 on 5 May.

Refugees To Be Discussed

BK010135Y Bangkok POST in English 21 Apr 78 p 5 BK

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan will raise the refugee problem with American Vice President Walter Mondale during his visit here on May 4 and 5, according to official sources yesterday.

The discussion is scheduled to take place at Government House on May 4. The Thai Government intends to seek a bigger role from the United States in solving the refugee problem, the sources said.

It is believed that Prime Minister Kriangsak will brief the American vice president on his recent visit to China.

KRIANGSAK NOT PLANNING TO VISIT UNITED STATES, USSR

BK210904Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan is not contemplating any trips to the United States or the Soviet Union. The prime minister said last night he had not received any

formal invitations from either the United States or the Soviet Union. He plans to concentrate on domestic problems, he added.

The prime minister was commenting on an AP report quoting a Foreign Ministry source that he plans to visit the United States in the near future and possibly the Soviet Union at a later date.

PRC ENVOY MEETS WITH COMMUNICATION OFFICIAL ON AIR TALKS

BK201446Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Deputy Communications Minister Prasit Narongdet has disclosed that during his meeting with the PRC ambassador to Thailand yesterday, the ambassador asked the Communications Ministry to send a delegation to the PRC to conclude an aviation agreement between the two countries. The ambassador also told him that either Premier Hua Kuo-feng or Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will soon visit Thailand.

Asked if the opening of an air link between Thailand and the PRC would include air transporting of goods, Prasit Narongdet replied that Thailand's exports are mostly agricultural products, and the countries which need agricultural products--not the rich countries--are likely to have little purchasing power. Therefore, Thailand should plan to export only those products which will sell at good prices and need to be transported by air.

Asked about the planned number of flights per week between the two countries, the deputy communications minister said this question had not yet been considered. According to the PRC ambassador, some 10,000 Thai nationals visited the PRC last year, and the number is expected to rise to 20,000 this year. If Thailand and the PRC open an air link, Malaysian and Singapore tourists would fly to the PRC via Bangkok.

In principle, he said, it has been agreed that planes would fly from Bangkok to Shanghai and Japan and return on the same route.

ASEAN WARNED AGAINST INVOLVEMENT IN SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE

BK210210Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 21 Apr 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "China's Latest Ploy Appears Quite Plausible"]

[Text] If according to the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY, quoted by REUTER, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has said that a united front composed of China and ASEAN members was essential to combat superpower interests in this region, it is a news item of major importance. Our immediate question is why REUTER, which has correspondents in Peking, failed to pick up this important piece of information and, more significant, why NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY also ignored it.

What makes the news report tantalizing is that such a Chinese view is quite plausible, but it would appear somewhat self-contradictory. Chinese leadership, whether under Chairman Mao Tse-tung or Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, has stoutly opposed hegemonism on all fronts and the new suggestion by Huang Hua smacks too much of hegemonism, which would open China to propaganda attacks from Moscow.

But China might consider such a front as not hegemonistic since it would be, according to Huang Hua, a partnership. Hegemony is one step higher than a *primus inter pares* in which one state acquires the leadership of a confederacy of nations--something like the Soviet Union and East Europe under the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty.

We consider the statement plausible because there has been a heated war of words going on between Moscow and Peking and there are clear signs of escalation--some pessimists even believe that it could lead to a war. There also have been unconfirmed reports of border skirmishes between China and Vietnam, considering that Vietnam is a solid partner of the Soviet Union.

Looking at it from the other side, Moscow has just come out with a clear statement that the Chinese claim for the Senkaku Islands, in waters claimed by Japan, showed that the Chinese leaders were following the Maoist policy of staging frontier provocations with a view to annexing foreign lands. It is passing strange that Moscow should come out so openly in favour of Japan, saying that the islands historically belong to Japan, while the Soviet Union is itself holding four islands of the Kurile chain, also historically Japanese but captured during the last days of World War II, and refusing to negotiate their return.

In its latest propaganda salvo, Moscow has also mentioned Southeast Asia. All this points to Moscow's direct accusation of Chinese expansionism. On the other hand, Peking's charge against the Soviet Union is hegemonism. All this of course will bring the leaders of ASEAN member countries a lot of headache, but the wisest thing to do will be to avoid being drawn into the conflict between the two communist giants.

As the Thai proverb goes: When elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS SALE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS IN JAPAN

BK210814Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0430 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The finance minister has disclosed to journalists that he recently made a trip to Japan to sign a bond purchase agreement with five Japanese underwriters, namely: Nomura Security Co Ltd, Yamaichi Security Co Ltd, the Bank of Tokyo, the Mitsui Bank and the (?Long-Term Bank).

The government bonds sold in Japan are worth 10 billion yen with an interest rate of 7.4 percent per annum and a 10-year repayment period. The money will be used for government economic development projects.

This is the first time the Thai Government has ever floated government bonds in Japan. Various financial institutions in Japan have shown great interest in the bonds. The interest rate offered is considered the lowest offered by any country.

The finance minister said the successful issuing of government bonds has shown that foreigners have faith in Thailand and are confident in our country's future. He said he believes those who keep the bonds will be attracted to visit or invest in our country, which will subsequently help the country's economy and development.

Suphat Suthatham added that the Finance Ministry has also made overtures to publicly offer Thai Government bonds to Japanese investors, and various securities companies have shown interest in the proposal.

VOPT RADIO REPORTS NSCT INTERVIEW ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

BK200932Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai To Thailand 1000 GMT
19 Apr 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Chaturong Bunyaratanasunthon, National Student Center of Thailand deputy secretary general for economic affairs--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] The Kriangsak government has recently raised the duty on 161 commodities, causing prices of other goods to rise. People of various circles such as workers, farmers and schoolteachers now demand a wage increase and better living conditions. What do you think about the country's economy and people's living conditions since warlord Kriangsak took over?

[Chaturong] Not much. The prices of rice, fish, vegetables and other commodities have increased drastically. For example, 15 kilograms of rice now cost nearly 100 baht. I believe the country's economy is completely deteriorating.

When warlord Kriangsak staged the coup on 20 October last year, he said the Thanin government could not solve the problems of the country's economy and people's living conditions. He even boasted that his clique would increase people's income, improve living conditions, eradicate slum areas, stabilize commodity prices and help farmers pay off their debts and fight against drought.

[Question] Why did the Kriangsak government increase the duty on certain commodities? Will it help alleviate the foreign trade deficit?

[Answer] Last year the government's budget was set at 81 billion baht. The government had to raise taxes to earn enough money to meet the high expenditures. There is not much money left in the treasury. However, this measure cannot correct the balance of payments deficit. The country's economy is now in the hands of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary ruling class who are plundering hundreds of billion of baht worth of our natural resources every year. To correct the country's balance of payments deficit, we must end the U.S. imperialist influence in our country. The government's reason for raising taxes is to push the heavy burden of financially supporting it on the people's shoulders. Meanwhile, the government continues to serve the interests of the big capitalists and the foreign monopoly capitalists, particularly those engaged in the oil trade. For example, U.S. capitalists--like the Rockefeller family--make billions of baht each time the price of oil goes up in Thailand.

I believe the high cost of living will continue, therefore, it is imperative and justifiable that workers and schoolteachers struggle for wage increases and better living conditions. I fully agree with and support them in their struggle.

[Question] Since you say the hardships and poverty now facing the people are caused by the Kriangsak government and that government cannot solve their problems, I want to ask you one last question. How can the people free themselves from this situation?

[Answer] The people must first realize that the high cost of living is not caused by the profiteering practice of retailers and small traders. The problem is caused by the ruling reactionary government. The people must then rise and struggle against it. I urge schoolteachers, farmers and workers to continue their struggle for better living conditions.

Because of the deception and intimidation carried out by warlord Kriangsak, our people must become highly vigilant, consolidate forces and use every possible method to expose and oppose the clique's corruption and country-selling practice and oppression of the people. We must also coordinate our struggle on the economic and political fronts. This is the only way to improve the living conditions of the poor. That is all I want to say.

VOPT: KRIANGSAK CLIQUE TRYING TO CREATE LABOR DISUNITY

BK211003Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Commentary: "Strengthen Unity Among Workers and Oppose the Reactionary Ruling Class Efforts To Create Division"]

[Text] The workers struggle for an adjustment to the unfair minimum wage and preparations for the international labor day celebration on 1 May have been beset with confusion. Some persons who claim to be labor leaders have spread rumors slandering planned worker activities, while at the same time making preparations for their own May Day celebration. Several labor organization councils have been set up recently to compete with each other.

These fake labor leaders are mostly unrespectable persons, known for their earlier attempts to create division among workers and destroy their interests during the period following the 14 October incident. In fact, two of them were government witnesses in the 6 October case. They made accusations against students and people who were struggling for independence, democracy, social justice and the workers' just cause. Their role as a tool of the reactionary ruling class has been laid bare.

Their true nature is reflected in their organizing of the May Day celebration. For instance, they are selling manufactured goods to raise funds for the "Saichai Thai" Foundation--an organization set up to aid soldiers and policemen who participated in the suppression of people in the rural areas. They are sucking the workers' blood in order to maintain the suppression apparatus. Thus they are distorting the true meaning of the international May Day celebration, which is aimed at displaying the strength of workers' unity and their will to struggle. The prevailing situation reflects the reactionary ruling class' depraved scheme to create division among workers. It hopes to turn workers against each other so that it will be easier to exploit and oppress them.

The Kriangsak government--representative of the reactionary ruling class--which is by nature the workers' enemy, is meanwhile experiencing conflicts with groups and factions within the reactionary ruling class itself. This, on the one hand, has compelled the Kriangsak government to intensify its exploitation and oppression of workers and create division among them in order to protect the common interests of the entire reactionary ruling class. On the other hand, it is trying to get support from labor leaders in order to build up its power base among workers to use against groups and factions within the reactionary ruling class. Such tactics have created rifts among labor leaders, who are now accusing one another of working for the government.

This has added to the confusion among workers which, if one reflects carefully, is nothing but an outward sign of the real problem, that is, the ill design of the Kriangsak government and the reactionary ruling class to divide workers and destroy their strength so that it can forever exploit and oppress them.

It is natural that the Thai working class, which has a long tradition of heroic struggle, can clearly see the heart of the problem and distinguish those who are really fighting for their interests from those who are in fact fake representatives and renegades among them and who must be exposed and eliminated. They must foil the Kriangsak government and reactionary ruling class plan to divide them.

Workers have learned many lessons from their experiences in the past struggle, especially during the period after the 14 October incident. What is most important for them is unity. Only with unity will workers be able to set up organizations and have the strength to fight for their rights and immediate interests and be able to achieve the long-term goals of the struggle of the workers and people of other strata, that is, to topple the reactionary administration and eliminate oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism in order to win liberation for the working class and all of the people. With this as their goal, workers will judge who are really their friends and who are their enemies. They will forge unity based on this criteria.

The workers struggle against political oppression and economic exploitation by the reactionary ruling class is also in the interests of other oppressed people. Their struggle is therefore supported and assisted by the people of other strata. If workers strengthen unity within their class and reach out for support and cooperation from the broad masses of patriotic and democracy-loving people of other strata, they will certainly achieve greater strength in their struggle. The workers realize this and will therefore make their international labor day celebration on 1 May an occasion for displaying unity and strength in their struggle, as well as their unity with other working people and all patriotic and democracy-loving people who are fighting against the common enemy.

In this regard, the Kriangsak government--representative of the reactionary ruling class--has been trying to prevent workers from celebrating International Labor Day. When this became impossible, the clique changed the celebration into a so-called "national labor day" with a view to distorting the true meaning of International Labor Day, and thus, is exploiting the issue in order to create division among workers.

However, the broad masses of workers who have been tested and tempered through the struggle ever since the 14 October and 6 October incidents, are not deceived by the reactionary ruling class' depraved tricks. On the contrary, workers will strengthen their unity even more and join forces in the struggle for both their immediate and long-term interests, which are common to them all.

They will rid their ranks of bogus labor leaders and renegades. They will smash the Kriangsak government's plan as well as other tricks to divide them. The strength of the workers unity and their will to fight will become evident during the International Labor Day celebration this 1 May and in the future as well. No reactionary will ever be able to stop them.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS 400 THAI STILL HELD BY KHMER ROUGE, CPT

BK200744Y Bangkok WORLD in English 20 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Some 400 Thai people from the areas bordering Surin, Buriram and Ubon, which are under the jurisdiction of the Second Army, are still being detained by Communist Party of Thailand and Khmer Rouge forces about 30 kilometres inside Cambodia and this poses a serious problem for the government authorities working in the border areas, a high military officer told the WORLD yesterday.

He said when armed terrorists forced these villagers into Cambodia, husbands, wives and young people were told they would be repatriated only on condition they returned to Cambodia with information regarding Thai troop strength or Border Patrol Police whereabouts. The terrorists threatened to kill them if they did not bring back this information.

The result was, he said, that Thai villagers came back as "spies" of communist terrorists and, if they did not carry out their spying, would have a husband or wife or child killed.

Most Thai terrorists in Cambodia he said, speak fluent Thai and there are now more than 50 of them there, all believed to be from the central areas of Thailand.

VOPT SCORES GOVERNMENT SANCTIONS OF MALAYSIAN OPERATIONS

BK180820Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
17 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Patriotic people of all circles are now strongly opposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialist lackey, reactionary government of warlord Kriangsak for having colluded with the Hussien bin Onn reactionary government in intensifying suppression operations and allowing Malaysian troops to blatantly kill Thai people in the southern region.

Voicing its opposition to the Kriangsak country-selling government, a journal recently said: The pain has now returned. It is extremely painful to see foreign troops suppressing and killing Thai people on Thai soil. The journal disclosed that Malaysian troops have disregarded Thailand's sovereignty by moving into Thai territory as far as Surat Thani Province, where they reportedly have killed 3 or 5 Thai citizens and where a Thai-Malaysian combined company has been set up under the command of a Thai military officer and his Malaysian deputy.

Exposing atrocities against local Thai people by Malaysian troops, the journal said that suppression operations by Malaysian troops are violent and base their action solely on guesswork. They even close villages to launch their suppression operations. The people in the southern provinces are experiencing bitter massacre operations by foreign troops on Thai soil and regard it as very shameful that Thailand would implement such a policy.

The journal pointed out that the presence of Malaysian troops and tanks on Thai territory is tantamount to undermining the dignity of the Thai armed forces and said that the signing of the border agreement with Malaysia has forced Thailand to open its doors to Malaysian troops, who enter to suppress Thai people in the form of the joint military operations--such as the earlier Big Star 1 and 2, Sacred Ray and Selamat-Sawatdi operations.

In response to these shameful incidents which have taken place on Thai soil, Thai people of all circles now demand further explanation of the details of the agreement on the joint suppression operations between Thailand and Malaysia and demand to know who is responsible for the killing of Thai people by Malaysian troops.

PAN AMERICAN GRANTED OVERFLIGHT RIGHTS; BANK OF AMERICA HOLDS TALKS

BK210124Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0117 GMT 21 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Apr (AFP)--Vietnam has just signed oil prospecting contracts with two West European firms. The first, with AGIP Italia, covered two unspecified sectors on the Continental Shelf. The other was an offshore deal with the West German firm Deminex. And a reliable source said a delegation from France's Elf Company was also in Hanoi hoping to win a contract for oil exploration and eventual production.

Meanwhile, Vietnam's civil aviation director signed an agreement permitting Pan American Airways to overfly Vietnamese territory. The four-man American business team which spent 3 days here was headed by Pan Am Vice-President John Krimsky.

The concession is particularly valuable to Pan Am on flights between Bangkok and Hong Kong, eliminating a detour of several hundred kilometers. The airline still needs authorization from the U.S. Treasury to pay the Vietnamese \$500 for the Pan Am overflights on alternate days.

A member of the American mission said the agreement could be regarded as a "goodwill gesture" by the Vietnamese to the United States. The negotiations were held at private level, although arrangements over air corridor "Amber One" are normally conducted at intergovernmental level. A good number of foreign airlines--including Air France, Swissair, SAS, Sabena, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, KLM, Burmese Airlines, Air India, Pakistan Airlines, and Thai Airways International--are already authorized to overfly Vietnam through "Amber One."

Meanwhile, it was learned that Louis Saubolle, a vice-president of Bank of America, is in Hanoi, where he has had "interesting" talks with the director of the Vietnamese foreign trade bank. Mr Saubolle said they talked mostly about international currency exchange rate fluctuations. Mr Saubolle also met representatives of the Vietnamese chamber of commerce and three Vietnamese exporting companies. With the latter he raised the question of Vietnamese accounts blocked abroad and totalling dozens of millions of dollars.

NHAN DAN HAILS 'VICTORY' OF PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

BK210930Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Apr 78 BK

[Report on 21 April NHAN DAN article: "An Important Victory"]

[Text] It has been reported that after months of heated debate, the U.S. Senate on 18 April ratified by a vote of 68-32 the new treaties on the Panama Canal. These treaties will become effective in 6 months. Panama will recover 70 percent of its territory in the Canal Zone, and the United States has agreed to pay Panama about \$60 million--formerly \$2.3 million--annually. Control of the canal will be turned over gradually, and on 31 December 1999 the canal will be placed totally under Panamanian sovereignty. According to these treaties, after that date the United States will still have the right to use force to insure normal operations of the canal, but it pledges not to seek any excuse to intervene in Panama's internal affairs.

Commenting on this issue in an article entitled "An Important Victory," today's NHAN DAN points out: Despite their limitations, the new treaties are obviously a great and important victory for the Panamanian people after decades of hard struggle which at times cost a great deal of blood.

These new treaties cancel the right of the United States to permanently occupy the Canal Zone and abolish the unequal 1903 treaty. This is of great political significance. The South American nations have arisen to regain their right to independence, and the United States can no longer throw its weight around in this area.

The ratification of these treaties by the U.S. Senate does not indicate any change in the nature of U.S. imperialism. The Carter administration conceded only what it could not help but concede. Relations between many Latin American countries and the United States are fairly tense.

U.S. influence has seriously declined following Vietnam's victory. This has provided a favorable opportunity for the various anti-U.S. struggle movements to develop. It can be said that any law passed by Washington which is detrimental to the interests of the Latin American countries will be met with protest. Against this background, the Panama Canal issue has become a symbolic issue; almost all countries in this area have supported the stand of the Torrijos government. The United States must now think twice before opposing the views of any nation.

In the capital of Panama, people are dancing with well-earned joy. Nevertheless, leaders of the Panamanian Government have many times stressed that the new treaties are not the best the Panamanians hoped for.

COMMENTARY SCORES POL POT 'HYPOCRISY,' FAILURE TO NEGOTIATE

OW201536Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The two documents released by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Foreign Ministry on 7 April on the facts about the Vietnam-Kampuchea border question and the Indochinese federation question, have exposed the Kampuchean authorities' deceptive allegations. Through these documents world public opinion can further discern Vietnam's good will and sincerity and see through Kampuchea's bad taste and crafty plot of causing a border conflict with Vietnam to cover up its infant home policy.

So informative are these two documents that Mr Pol Pot cannot but try to make black white, immediately granting an interview to the Kampuchean news agency to give a false interpretation of these documents. He accused Vietnam of sending many divisions to launch major attacks into Kampuchea on the same day the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry made public these two documents. This slanderous charge, however, put both BBC and VOA in doubt.

In this interview with the Kampuchean news agency, the Kampuchean head of state tried to insist that Kampuchea only wants to live peacefully within its borders and to have friendly relations with its neighbors. However, such rhetoric words do not fit in with the Kampuchean authorities' deeds. Is it a sign of peace and friendship when they still have illegal territorial claims to Vietnam and continue provoking border conflicts with Vietnam and Thailand?

Mr Pol Pot also put forth conditions for the settlement of the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue, saying that Vietnam must respect Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and Kampuchea's right to self-determination, that Vietnam must give up its intention of forming an Indochinese federation. Obviously, Mr Pol Pot knocked at an open door.

In its 5 February statement, the SRV Government already put forth three proposals which were more concrete than what Mr Pol Pot demanded. No doubt the Kampuchean authorities are still pursuing their hostile policy toward Vietnam. For its part, Vietnam is ready to negotiate with Kampuchea immediately, at whatever level, in Hanoi or Phnom Penh, or at any place along the border region, so as to settle problems concerning the relations between the two countries in a spirit of brotherly friendship.

If the Kampuchean authorities really wanted friendship as they said, they would not have to say so through press or news agency channels. They should meet Vietnamese representatives at the negotiating table and there they can express their viewpoint. Vietnam is ready to listen to all of their opinions. We believe that all problems concerning the relations between the two countries will be solved if they really want solidarity and friendship in the interests of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples, as well as peace and security in Southeast Asia.

EAST EUROPEAN PAPERS CRITICAL OF POL POT'S BORDER STATEMENTS

OW201523Y Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Apr (VNA)--Pol Pot has distorted the history of the Kampuchean Communist Part on many questions, remarked the Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP on 16 April.

The paper referred to the Kampuchean party and government leader's speech of 27 September 1977 on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean army.

After dealing with the increasing indignation of the Kampuchean people now opposing the oppression and persecution by the Kampuchean authorities, the paper concluded: "The number one victim of narrow nationalism in Kampuchea is the Kampuchean people. It is the present Kampuchean rulers who have brought suffering to the Kampuchean people."

The Czechoslovak paper MLADA FRONTA on 18 April wrote in a commentary: "The repeated events which have taken place in the border areas, particularly in early April, the speech delivered on Kampuchean radio by Kampuchean Premier Pol Pot on 12 April and that of Chairman Khieu Samphan at a meeting on 17 April showed that the Kampuchean side still refused negotiations which could be held seriously on the principles acceptable to both sides. Pol Pot pays lip service to solidarity and friendship between the two countries, but he says nothing about Vietnam's concrete proposals."

The paper pointed out that the victory of 17 April 1975 liberated Kampuchea from the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen. Together with the victory of the revolutionary forces in Vietnam and Laos, this victory has created new conditions for the development of the country and post-war co-operation among the Indochinese nations.

"It is regrettable," it added, "that the Kampuchean authorities do not take advantage of these new possibilities. They seek to create tension in the relations with other countries, particularly with Vietnam. The responsibility for this rests with the Kampuchean authorities. They seek to create tension in the border areas between the two countries and made groundless territorial claims to Vietnam to serve their own designs. Their actions completely run counter to the cause of peace and progress and to the national reconstruction of their own people."

TV. 21 Apr 78

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VIETNAM

The Cuban paper GRANMA on 18 April pointed out that in a congratulatory message of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Kampuchean Government on the third anniversary of the liberation of Kampuchea, Vietnam once again expressed the desire to settle the border question through negotiations on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit.

NEW ENVOY TO ITALY COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH CAMBODIA, CHINA

AU151525Y Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 15 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Rome, 15 Apr (ANSA)--The new ambassador to Italy from the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, Nguyen Anh Vu, arrived here last night from Budapest.

On hand at the airport to welcome him--in addition to Italian dignitaries--were ambassadors and diplomats from Cuba, China, the Soviet Union and many Eastern European nations. He was the first Vietnamese ambassador to come to Italy since the unification of the two Vietnams.

Questioned by newsmen with regard to the situation at the Vietnamese-Cambodian border, Nguyen Anh Vu said that there was no doubt a war in progress, "a war that we do not want", he added. He blamed the conflict on Cambodian leaders who "are still sending in armed forces to occupy areas of Vietnamese territory".

With regard to ties between Vietnam and China, the ambassador said that they "remained good".

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEW SRV AMBASSADOR

OW190727Y Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Apr (VNA)--"President Ho Chi Minh showed us how to struggle for national interests," said President Daniel Oduber Quiros of the Republic of Costa Rica on 12 April.

Speaking to Le Tham, newly accredited Vietnamese ambassador to his country, the Costa Rican president said: "I am very happy to receive the first representative of the heroic Vietnamese people, whom I greatly admire. I remember well the time--it was very long ago--when I had the honour to meet President Ho Chi Minh, who was speaking to Latin American students at the Sorbonne University in Paris. That first meeting deeply impressed me. President Ho Chi Minh showed us how to struggle for national interests."

The Costa Rican president asked Ambassador Le Tham to convey to President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong his best regards and hopes for further development of relations between Costa Rica and Vietnam.

WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION VISITS POLAND 10-17 APRIL

OW202024Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] A Vietnamese women's delegation paid a visit to Poland from 10-17 April at the invitation of the Polish Women's League. The delegation was led by Ha Thi Que, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam Women's Union. During its stay in Poland, the delegation held talks with the Polish Women's League and the Secretariat of the Polish National United Front Central Committee.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PLANNING-BUDGET COMMITTEE MEETS

OWC10125Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee held a meeting on 13 and 14 April 1978 in Ho Chi Minh City chaired by Nguyen Van Tran, committee chairman.

The committee heard reports by Vu Dinh, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions; Nguyen Tho Chan, minister of labor; Le Quy Quynh, deputy minister of agriculture; and two high-ranking cadres of these two ministries, on the activities relating to living conditions, improvement of the wage system, land reclamation and building of new economic zones.

The committee discussed these reports and reminded the related branches under the Council of Ministers to step up implementation of the resolutions adopted by the recent national assembly session concerning the aforementioned activities. The committee also discussed and decided its action program for the period from now until the end of 1978.

NHAN DAN CONTINUES EDITORIALS ON ABOLISHING PRIVATE TRADE

Suicides, Plight of Former Rulers

BK200942Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Apr 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 13 April editorial: "Another Dialog With the Bourgeoisie"]

[Text] When forced to give up trade, a highly profitable profession in which a well-chosen word or a flirtatious glance sometimes helps bring in millions, the bourgeoisie were overwhelmed with grief. Realizing that their good fortune had finally deserted them, they cursed the communists and even blamed their ill luck on the Almighty! Dispirited, some preferred to commit suicide rather than embark on a new life which they deemed miserable.

Undoubtedly, these castaways from the "paradise lost" do have to contend with some very real difficulties! What an easy life they used to live! And how unpredictable their future seems to be now! They lamented: Unlike manual laborers, we were created by God with weak legs and delicate hands and are obviously not meant for hard work. What is the meaning of life in a society where there is no distinction between the rich and the poor?

Let us tell you something, dear bourgeoisie: You have been luckier than many others of your kind. Not mentioning the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, who lost their shirts and now have to face the still unfathomable consequences of their Vietnam debacle, many celebrities, including royalty, mandarins and generals of the various dynasties which collapsed one after another between 1945 and 1975 had to flee the country and are leading utterly wretched lives. The last puppet emperor of the Nguyen dynasty is living a useless life in oblivion in a small house in a strange land. Many prime ministers and cabinet members of the old regimes have had to leave their homeland forever and are doomed to an altogether precarious, unstable life. Nguyen Cao Ky is making a living as a chauffeur in the United States. Dang Van Quang is getting by as a dishwasher in a Canadian hotel but may lose his job and be kicked out of the country soon. This is no retribution of fate or destiny. Their crimes have just come home to roost; it is as simple as that.

The bourgeoisie used to make fortunes by doing nothing. After the revolutionary administration was established in the south, some bourgeoisie, overconfident in their power and wisdom, reacted in a defiant manner: They had succeeded in keeping all the previous dynasties under their thumb, so how could the new rulers hope to escape their influence?

It must be said in all fairness that these bourgeoisie did have more than one trick up their sleeve and kept raking in money for a while. But the dragnet was then tightened and there was only one way out: to change their lifestyle. This time, they groaned: We have been treated unfairly and shortchanged!

No! The revolution treats everyone with utmost fairness. The bourgeoisie's property should have been confiscated lock, stock and barrel, and they should not have been paid a dime in compensation. However, because the amount of money needed for the purpose was negligible, the state agreed to buy their property and helped them shift their newly acquired capital to production. Added together, all the assets of the bourgeoisie are not sufficient to finance the building of a large factory.

Under the current 5-year plan we will spend more than 20 billion dong for building the material and technical bases of socialism, including major projects such as the Da River hydroelectric plant which will cost tens of billion of dong to complete. The revolution will also have to build many key projects of socialism with the money saved by our people. In order to fulfill these targets and to build a happy life for all people, the revolution must do away with outmoded economic operations which hinder national development.

To insure a good life for a few is not difficult, but to guarantee the well-being and happiness of an entire society is no easy task. The bourgeoisie are lucky in that they have the opportunity to shift to a new lifestyle and to mix with the rest of the people, sharing with them weal and woe. Undoubtedly, some bourgeoisie are still confused and miss their good old days. They had better pull themselves together and courageously embark upon the path of the people; happiness will be within their reach. How happy a man can feel when he tastes rice grown with his own hands!

Rationale for Socialist Economy Touted

BK2012577 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Apr 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 15 April editorial: "Transform the Assets Used for Exploitation Into a Production Force for Society"]

[Text] The goals of the campaign to terminate the business activities of the bourgeoisie and to shift them to production are to do away with capitalist trade, build socialist trade and transform exploiters into productive laborers useful to society.

Subject to ownership by all the people, socialist trade has a nature completely different from that of capitalist trade wherein goods are bought at cheap prices from producers for profitable sale to consumers. On behalf of society, socialist trade controls production materials and consumer goods of society and distributes them to producers and consumers with the aim of promoting production and constantly increasing the income of laborers. Here, value and use-value are one and are reflected in society as a whole; for every product turned out by the various factories, handicraft and agricultural cooperatives and state farms is the result of common efforts of the entire society.

To carry out production, agriculture needs machinery, energy, fertilizer and many other materials. Irrigation is an undertaking of the entire people. In industry, raw materials and grain must be supplied to the producers. Peasants need industrial consumer goods. Moreover, expenditures must be made for national defense, the maintenance of public order and security, culture, education and social welfare. Prices must therefore be set in accordance with the average expenditure and productivity of the national economy and the entire society.

Socialist trade operates on a nonprofit basis. The state on many occasions must shoulder losses to maintain a rational standard of living for the laboring people. The function of socialist trade is to collect and purchase all the products of society for distribution to the entire society in strict accordance with the policy of the state, to satisfactorily safeguard these valuable assets against damage or loss, and to constantly reduce circulation costs.

This is the profound revolutionary meaning of the socialist transformation of trade in the economic and social fields. Mankind has developed from a lack of a goods exchange economy through various stages of merchandise economies, culminating in the capitalist merchandise economy, to a transitional period wherein the economy, though its nature has changed, is still based on merchandise. The next stage is a system of distribution in which all the wealth of society is distributed according to demand. Mankind is making preparations for this civilized system.

Another important revolutionary meaning of this change lies in the shifting of the mercantile bourgeoisie to production and the transformation of their assets, which were formerly used to monopolize economic and social life, into a production force for society. Their money, property, labor and knowledge will be used for the production of material wealth in the interests of themselves and the entire society. The more they produce, the better their life will be. They will be neither exploited nor exploiters. They are entitled to all the benefits accorded to laborers, including social welfare benefits, and have their obligations. They will be masters of their own life and participate in exercising mastery over society.

This transformation will undoubtedly encounter difficulties in the initial stage due to their work habits and lifestyle, as well as to the immediate difficulties facing the nation. Nevertheless, they will eventually get used to it. The new life will bring new happiness. Once they have realized that they and society are one, they will find happiness with the new life.

In the beginning, man lived by working in his own community, and the fruits of one's labor were not exploited by anyone else. Later, various exploitative systems successively emerged and ruled the world, the capitalist system being the most exploitative. Today, thanks to the development of production forces, mankind, aided by education, has grasped the law governing the evolution of history and shifted to a new stage--that of eliminating all forms of exploitation and advancing to a social system in which all people work for the production of material and spiritual wealth and are equal to one another. This is a just and civilized society.

YOUTH TO BE MOBILIZED TO AID WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS

OW202026Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] On 17 April the Secretariat of the Youth Union Central Committee and the Water Conservancy Ministry issued a joint resolution on organizing and motivating youths throughout the country to vigorously and continuously engage in water conservancy activities in order to help meet the agricultural production targets set forth for the current state 5-year plan.

The resolution stresses that this drive is aimed at creating an ebullient and continuous emulation movement which will be carried out on a large-scale among the youths of various strata, particularly among the rural youths so that they will resolutely strive to achieve high productivity, quality work and great economy and so that they will help accelerate the overall fulfillment of the water conservancy tasks for the 1978-80 period, primarily the water conservancy task and plan for 1978.

ARMY PAPER: ENGINEER GROUP IMPROVES DISCIPLINE

OW161531Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 April commentary: "Vigorous Improvement of Discipline in the 29th Engineer Group"]

[Excerpts] The 29th engineer group was a unit where discipline was loose. However, as a result of disciplinary training, the group has satisfactorily improved its discipline and made much progress in every respect. Thoroughly understanding the revolutionary task and the group's task in the new stage, its cadres and combatants have made efforts to firmly maintain military discipline and correctly carried out party policies, state laws, directives and orders from higher authorities and the group's rules and regulations. Nobody has made any big mistake that required application of disciplinary measures. Despite many livelihood difficulties, all the group's units have satisfactorily observed the group's rules and regulations and all personnel have lived an orderly and wholesome life.

Carrying out the motto "the whole group is like a regular forces' training ground, a disciplined construction site," cadres conducted military as well as technical training. They have registered many good achievements in training recruits and fostering cadres and enthusiastically carried out their coal mining tasks and over-fulfilled the planned targets.

Through their practical deeds and observance of discipline, the group's cadres and combatants have succeeded not only in squashing the unfavorable opinion the people had of the group but also in winning the confidence, love and admiration of the local administration and people. The group's strict observance of discipline has further strengthened its internal solidarity. Its cadres have concerned themselves with setting good examples, cared for the combatants' spiritual and material life and paid great attention to educating, motivating and assisting them in overcoming difficulties and fulfilling their tasks. The combatants love and respect their cadres and correctly carry out their instructions and orders.

ARMY JOURNAL EDITORIAL ON NEED TO MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE

BK140937Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 2 Apr 78 BK

[Excerpts from editorial in TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN's April issue: "Iron-like Discipline Is the Highest Form of Expression of the Spirit of Collective Mastery"]

[Text] When visiting and addressing the graduates of the senior military academy's first training course at their graduation ceremony in early 1978, Comrade Le Duan said: New-type men are those with iron-like discipline. This is the highest form of expression of the spirit of collective mastery and noble ethical qualities. He also said: In order to create iron-like discipline, it is necessary to constantly teach cadres and combatants about absolute loyalty to the revolution, about willingness to sacrifice everything for the sake of the revolution and about the need to maintain close unity with the masses. In addition, cadres and combatants must also acquire modern military knowledge and improve their organizational ability.

The instructions of the comrade general secretary are very significant, both theoretically and practically, in training new-type men, enhancing discipline in the army and improving the spirit and capabilities for collective mastery among our cadres and combatants in the cause of standardizing and modernizing the army. These instructions are also very significant to the tasks of building new-type men and new-type regime, strengthening proletarian dictatorship and promoting a sense of collective mastery among the laboring people in our nation's socialist revolution.

We all know that discipline is intrinsic to and was born of organization and is inseparable from the latter's existence and development. The nature of each type of discipline is decided by the nature of the organization to which it was born. The discipline of any society must also bear the intrinsic characteristic of the society to which it belongs and must reflect the nature of that society.

The discipline of capitalist society took shape and developed on the basis of capitalist ownership--that is, private ownership. Its only purpose was to protect the bourgeoisie's profits and maintain its ruling position in society. The discipline of the bourgeois dictatorship reflected in bourgeois authority and power in the institutionalization of the bourgeoisie's ruling and exploiting power and of the role of the proletariat and laboring people as an oppressed and exploited class. This kind of discipline completely goes against the proletariat and laboring people's interests and aspirations. It is the discipline of coercion, the discipline of the rod, the discipline of hunger, the discipline of physical punishment and the discipline of hard labor.

The protect by a majority of the people of all strata, especially the working class and the laboring people, against a bourgeois state and against all rights of private ownership is inevitable, legitimate and revolution-oriented, and is consistent with history's objective law of development and with the genuine interests of the general public and each laboring person.

Completely different from the discipline of capitalist society, the discipline of socialist society with the proletarian dictatorship is established and enhanced on the basis of public ownership of production materials. The laboring people's collective socialist ownership is aimed primarily at practicing and enhancing collective mastery among the laboring people over the building and defense of our socialist fatherland and over the building and improvement of our people's material and spiritual life.

The discipline of our present-day society is fully reflected by our constitution and by various state laws, and is a systematization of collective socialist mastery among the laboring people in our country who now can exercise their control over all political, economic, cultural and social activities, over the nation, over each locality and over each establishment. In short, they can now exercise control over society, over nature and over themselves. In this collective mastery, there exists genuine freedom for every individual.

This is the discipline of socialist society, the discipline of those who can exercise control over their collectives, and also the self-imposed discipline of anyone who treats people strictly but fairly. This kind of discipline serves the basic interests and the profound aspirations of the laboring people in our country and correctly reflects the objective law governing the relationship between the economic infrastructure and superstructure in a socialist economy.

Proceeding from capitalist society to socialist society and from the abolition of the bourgeois economy to the building of the proletarian economy amounts to changing a social organization or system qualitatively. This basic change has triggered a big leap forward in the position of the laboring people--from slaves and hired-hands to masters of society and the nation.

In order to exercise their right to mastery, the laboring people, under the leadership of the vanguard party and the working class, have set up a state for themselves, they established principles and laws and a lifestyle for themselves and have complied with all the stipulations in that established life with a determination to struggle against unorganized and undisciplined liberalism.

Our socialist society is an organized and disciplined society which, with a refined system of public relations, has increasingly reflected the laboring people's collective mastery over all fields of activity. Therefore, new-type men in our present-day society must be men with a spirit of collective mastery and with an iron-like discipline, knowing how to strictly observe all the stipulations of the system of collective mastery. Iron-like discipline must bear the intrinsic characteristic of a society and men exercising collective mastery. It is the highest form of expression of a spirit of collective mastery and of the noble qualities of new-type men.

The above facts show that the training, teaching and forging of a sense of organization and discipline should be regarded as the most basic requirement in building new-type socialist men. If we want to improve a sense of organization and discipline among new-type men, we must enhance their revolutionary enlightenment and their capabilities for revolutionary actions and must improve their spirit and capabilities for collective mastery.

New-type men must reflect their sense and capabilities for collective mastery, as well as their revolutionary qualities and ethics through their organized and disciplined behavior in all fields of activity, at work as well as at play, in civilian life as well as in the army.

Our army is a tool of force of the proletarian dictatorial state and of the laboring people in exercising their collective mastery under the leadership of the Communist Party born of the working class. It is a people's modern regular army of a unified and independent nation which is advancing toward socialism and which has been and is building a socialist system of collective mastery, large-scale socialist production, a new culture and new-type socialist men.

Therefore, our army's discipline, as the comrade general secretary said, must be an iron-like, self-imposed and strict discipline--based on the spirit of collective socialist mastery--of those cadres and combatants who are absolutely loyal to the revolutionary cause, who link themselves closely with the masses and who have acquired knowledge about modern military science and organizational capabilities. This means they are endowed with a spirit and capabilities for mastery over the cause of defending and building the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The editorial continues: Our army's iron discipline is primarily a discipline of implementing the line, guidelines, policies and resolutions of the party, the laws of the state and of higher echelons, and the orders, regulations, systems and rules of the army. Naturally, this kind of discipline must be shaped, first of all, by the revolutionary awareness of and the boundless loyalty to the revolutionary cause of the majority of cadres and combatants; by their spirit of sacrificing selflessly and fighting heroically and stalwartly; by the unity of actions and unanimity of views between cadres and combatants; and by the close unity between the army and the people. It must also be consolidated through improving the cadres and combatants' knowledge of modern military science, their comprehensive intellectual knowledge and their organizational and work abilities.

After referring to the precious advice of Lenin and President Ho on the requirements of military discipline--the firm, strict and self-imposed discipline of the revolutionary armed organizations, the editorial says: In order to constantly improve the strict, self-imposed discipline of the modern and regular people's armed forces and to improve the quality of army units in meeting the new requirements of the national defense and construction duties, we must increase revolutionary awareness and the abilities and knowledge of cadres and combatants while at the same time correctly and actively examining and solving all problems arising from the enforcement of discipline in each unit. In applying and controlling the enforcement of discipline, we must objectively, honestly and courageously point out both the strengths and shortcomings of cadres and combatants.

Cadres and combatants must make the greatest efforts to overcome difficult circumstances in the maintenance of discipline. We must simultaneously carry out many measures for shaping and strengthening discipline and strengthening the implementation of socialist laws in army units. Only by correctly evaluating the actual enforcement of discipline and, on this basis, by pointing out problems that need to be resolved will we have correct guidelines for strengthening discipline.

The results of a unit, as well as of a cadre or a combatant, in fulfilling its or his duties must be taken into account in determining how well discipline in the unit is enforced. We must boldly point out both the strengths and shortcomings in the enforcement of discipline, as well as both the strong and weak aspects of the observance of discipline by cadres and combatants. This matter is thought to be simple, but actually is not. Only by being courageous, honest and objective can one correctly assess the actual discipline situation, affirm the strengths and point out the shortcomings of one's unit and one's own responsibility, without criticizing or blaming anyone.

With regard to those cadres and combatants who in the past observed discipline very satisfactorily and were recognized as advanced examples in this matter, but who have now committed shortcomings, we need to display courage, a serious attitude and a high spirit of criticism and self-criticism in order to unhesitatingly point out these shortcomings for them to correct and advance toward overcoming all negative and sluggish aspects.

Our country and our society, which have just emerged from a protracted war, cannot escape the aftermath of the war and the vestiges of neocolonialism. The socialist transformation task in the southern provinces has just begun. A number of negative aspects are still prevalent in the economic and social life in our country. All this has inevitably exerted a bad effect on our army units and on the sentiments, thoughts, actions and way of life of our cadres and combatants. But it is not entirely because of these objective circumstances and difficult conditions that we say we cannot maintain and strengthen discipline in the army.

In reality, in the recent past many units, including those operating in big cities in the newly liberated areas where the situation poses many difficulties, have served as good models in upholding strict self-imposed discipline. Many fine examples of integrity have been set by a great many of our cadres and combatants who always uphold the noble virtues of diligence, thrift, honesty, justice and impartiality and the motto "Be honest and clean in spite of hunger and poverty," at a time when a lot of property belonging to the revolution in the newly liberated areas was under loose management in the initial stage. These facts testify to the subjective effort undertaken by our cadres and combatants in the face of the difficulties and complexities presented by objective conditions. They prove that the strength of our army's healthy, pure and noble spiritual life can overcome many difficulties and privations and triumph over base material temptations.

A key factor of great importance to this subjective effort consists of the sharp and firm leadership of the various party committee echelons and the exemplary actions and organizational and operational ability of unit leaders. In all places and at all times, party committee echelons and cadres with a sense of responsibility toward building their units must always link their lives with those of their soldiers; must be fully aware of and adopt a strict attitude toward strengthening discipline in their units; must always pay attention to instilling in cadres and combatants a spirit of collective mastery; and must actively and uniformly apply troop management measures without falling into subjectivism, oversimplification, hesitation, dependence or submission to difficulties. In this way, no matter how great the challenges and how difficult the objective conditions may be, their units will be able to firmly and strictly uphold discipline and fulfill their tasks.

Strengthening discipline in the army constitutes a major problem of the standardization and modernization of the people's army. No single measure, no matter how important or miraculous, can it fully and strictly maintain discipline. If oversimplification is practiced in leadership and command with attention only given to applying certain measures for strengthening discipline, especially organizational measures, it is certain that steady progress is impossible in the forging and strengthening of discipline. It is essential that we make a careful study of the situation and ingeniously combine different measures for simultaneous application.

Appropriate attention must be given to political and ideological education. Education must go closely with management; education and management must be closely linked with regular control and supervision; and political and ideological education must be combined with the improvement of the military, political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical knowledge of soldiers, as well as their understanding of army discipline and regulations and the laws of the state.

It is necessary to promptly make accurate and clear-cut commendations and criticisms. Commendation should be the main tool, but it must go together with criticism. We must be practical in making commendations, but it is necessary to be even more practical in making criticism. More important is that we must forge and strengthen discipline through the implementation of concrete tasks by each unit or individual.

It is the responsibility of all cadres and combatants to strengthen army discipline. All cadres and combatants throughout the army can make their active contributions to the strengthening of army discipline. It is therefore necessary to promote the drive to forge and strengthen discipline and strengthen socialist laws within the army at all echelons and in all branches, units and organs. This drive must be conducted within the party organization of each unit as well as by all the unit personnel--from cadres to soldiers. It is necessary to vigorously develop the effectiveness of all forms of organizations, such as leadership, command and mass organizations; and to develop the exemplary role of party and youth union members. Armed forces units must be closely coordinate with the party committee echelons, administration, mass organizations and the people in the localities where they are stationed in motivating, educating and supervising their personnel and helping them strengthen discipline.

In over 3 decades of fighting for national liberation, our army has established a fine tradition of strict self-imposed discipline. Today, entering the new state of the revolution and charged with the duty to defend and build the Vietnamese socialist fatherland, we are resolved to upgrade the discipline of our army in the spirit of collective mastery, with a view to outstandingly fulfilling all tasks entrusted by the party and the state.

MALAYSIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DISCUSSES CONCORDE ISSUE

BK20154Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Malaysian Communications Minister Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam, who arrived in Jakarta yesterday, met today with Vice President Adam Malik, Minister of State for Development Supervision and Environment Emil Salim and Communications Minister Rusmin Nurjadin. At his meeting with these three high-ranking Indonesian officials, Manickavasagam outlined the results of Malaysia's talks with the United Kingdom on superconic Concorde flights over the Malacca Straits. Matters of ASEAN interest were also discussed. They included the commercial use of the Palapa communications satellite in border and domestic communications in ASEAN countries and exchange of expertise in the railway service sector. Following his meeting with Rusmin Nurjadin, Manickavasagam, at a meeting with newsmen, reiterated the Malaysian Government continues to oppose Concorde flights over Malaysia and the Malacca Straits, mainly to protect the environment of the fishing community along the Malacca Straits. The British continue to emphasize the commercial benefits of the Concorde flights, but this emphasis greatly contradicts the interests of Malaysia and other ASEAN countries, such as Indonesia and Singapore. Manickavasagam explained the Malaysian Government's stand as follows:

[Begin recording] We have not changed our attitude. We have received reports that the supersonic flights could adversely affect the fishing community and its environment. Until we are sure this would not be the case, our stand will remain unchanged. I wish to thank the Indonesian Government for its cooperation in this matter. The Indonesian Government is aware of our problems. I am here to inform it of the latest developments. The matter of environment is an important one; we cannot afford to compromise on it. I think the British should [words indistinct] advice, so that we [words indistinct] the people, if it wants us to change our stand. In any case, we have never considered changing our minds. [end recording]

At a meeting in the Communications Department today, the Malaysian and Indonesian communications ministers were joined by their secretaries general and aviation directors general.

CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION SET FOR EAST TIMOR BY APRIL 1979

BK201553Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1115 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 20 Apr (AFP)--A completely civilian administration will take over in East Timor, the former Portuguese colony, by April next year, Deputy Governor Lopez da Cruz said in a special interview here today. Mr da Cruz said the East Timor territory, which officially became part of Indonesia on 17 July 1976, was still consolidating after completing the rehabilitation stage which started with the formal integration into Indonesia. The deputy governor said at present there was "a balance" between the civilian and military authorities in the former colony. "In the final stage, when stabilization has been achieved by April next year, the role of the civilian authorities will be evident like in other autonomous territories of Indonesia."

The special interview, published by the pro-government newspaper SUARA KARYA, quoted Deputy Governor da Cruz as saying that there remained only some 200 hardcore "Fretilin" guerillas waging their struggle to achieve an independent status for the former Portuguese colony. He recalled that during the past 2 years, about 100,000 "innocent" villagers had returned from the jungles and mountains. He said these people fled to their mountain hideouts because of intimidation by Fretilin guerillas. "But now since the Fretilin has lost its main strength and the situation is getting normal, these people are returning to their hometowns and villages", he said. The Indonesian language, Mr da Cruz said, is getting wider and wider acceptance in East Timor although some schools are still using the local Tetum language or even Portuguese. The deputy governor said this situation, however, would only be of a temporary nature.

MALAYSIA

DEPUTY MINISTER ANNOUNCES APPROVAL OF RUBBER AID TO SRV

BK201329Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The government approved about 900,000 ringgit this year to enable Malaysia to help rehabilitate Vietnam's rubber industry. The industry was crippled during the war.

The approval of the aid was announced in the Dewan Negara [Senate] today by Deputy Minister of Primary Industries Encik Paul Leong. He said the assistance will be provided in the form of equipment for the rubber survey of the Vietnam Rubber Research Institute and training programs for its offices. Part of the aid was expected to be given in the middle of the year. Encik Leong said Malaysia had also handed to Vietnam a complete report on suggestions to rehabilitate its rubber industry.

RITHAUDEEN AFFIRMS MALAYSIAN SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

BK201609Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 20 Apr (AFP)--The Malaysian Government would consider dispatching volunteers or medical supplies, if necessary, as part of its support for the struggle of the Palestinian people, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen told the Senate here today. The foreign minister, however, said that Malaysia was fully confident that the Arab countries were capable of facing "any form of threat" from Israel.

Tengku Rithauddeen reiterated that Malaysia condemned the recent Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon and called for the withdrawal of Israeli soldiers. Malaysia's policy was widely known and appreciated by the Arab and Moslem countries, he said.

Malaysia has banned all imports from Israel since February 1974.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER TO HOLD TALKS IN KUALA LUMPUR

BK191236Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Australian Defense Minister James Killen arrives in Kuala Lumpur on Sunday [23 April] for a 5-day visit. He will call on Datuk Hussein bin Onn and have talks with Deputy Defense Minister Encik Mokhtar Hashim. He will also be calling on Minister of Home Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie, and Acting Foreign Minister Datuk Hamzah bin Abu Samah. Foreign Affairs Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen is now on a visit to Bangladesh.

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR--The deputy supreme head of state on 13 April received the credentials from the new Indonesian ambassador to Malaysia, General Makmun Murod, at the National Palace in Kuala Lumpur. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Apr 78 BK]

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW RETURNS FROM SRI LANKA VISIT

BK201434Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew has said that there is a possibility for Sri Lanka and Singapore to conclude an investment guarantee agreement. This, together with the avoidance of double taxation agreement already signed by the two countries, will be an attractive basis for Singapore manufacturers and investors to set up enterprises in the free trade zone managed by the Greater Colombo Economic Commission. The prime minister was speaking at a news conference in Colombo at the end of his 5-day visit to Sri Lanka this morning.

Mr Lee, who returned to Singapore this evening, said he hoped that in 9 to 12 months, when the first industrial site will be ready in the zone, Singapore can send a team of potential investors, together with officials, to have actual physical site assessment for themselves. This is because it will be their money which will be involved in the investment.

Mr Lee said they will then discuss with Sri Lankan officials and relevant ministries the terms and conditions of their investments, one which will be attractive to Sri Lanka and profitable to them. Mr Lee said the Singapore Government will encourage them.

The prime minister said he believed that if they can get one or two investment projects going, then it is possible that over a period of 12 to 18 months Singapore will be able to broaden its perceptions as to how the Sri Lankan economic planning goes, how its administration works and what are the difficulties the investor encounters in implementing his plan. They can also assess whether there is any possibility for further investment.

Mr Lee added that there is nothing like direct implementation of the plan, however small, that will give other investors that confidence to catch up with their plan.

Mr Lee said he would like to have one or two investment projects in Singapore which will be successful and will help to generate the confidence of the others.

In reply to a question, Mr Lee said he understands that Sri Lanka is interested in textiles, electronics and shipbuilding and ship repairing industries. He hoped the team of industrialists who will visit Sri Lanka will include people in these fields.

During his visit the prime minister had extensive talks with President Junius Richard Jayewardene and other Sri Lankan leaders.

The prime minister said he appreciates the president's philosophy of government. The prime minister said he would like to see cooperation take place between governments and peace and stability of the area, which is very essential if the countries are to make economic and social progress. They also discussed a number of major international matters. Mr Lee said he saw himself in broad agreement with the president.

Accompanying the prime minister during the visit were Mrs Lee, Foreign Minister, Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Minister for National Development and Communications, Lim Kim San, Acting Minister for Culture, Ong Teng Cheong, Minister of State for Finance, Goh Chok Hong, and officers from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

MARCOS FAVORS ESTABLISHMENT OF ASEAN REMOTE SENSING CENTER

OW202020Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] On presidential news, President Marcos today called on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to establish a remote sensing center. The president made the proposal at the opening of the 12th International Symposium on Remote Sensing of the Environment at the PICC [Philippine International Convention Center]. Remote sensing--as you know--involves the (?surveying) of a country's natural resources through the use of space satellites. In his speech the president said the establishment of such a center would facilitate the exchange of technical, administrative and management expertise among ASEAN countries. Meanwhile, we have more on that remote sensing story from our Malacanang reporter Bert Asuke:

President Marcos said the symposium may lead to global partnership and cooperation in the application and development of remote sensing technology, for the full flow of such information will not only hasten the development of the Third World but will likely promote cordiality and lasting peace among all nations. The president cited one international application of remote sensing such as the large area crop inventory experiment on wheat. At the same time, expressing the hope that a similar project be initiated for rice, which is the main staple of millions in Asia so as to avert food shortages. [passage as heard] President Marcos said remote sensing or the (?surveying) of natural resources through satellites may also apply to common resources of neighboring countries, such as the marine areas of Southeast Asia, which could be the subject of an undertaking by ASEAN. Noting that orbiting satellites might raise the issue of sovereignty and invasion of national privacy, the president also proposed the establishment of an international forum on satellite remote sensing to resolve misgivings about the technology. [passage as heard] President Marcos said such a forum could deliberate on repercussions of remote sensing on national sovereignty and the formulation of guidelines for the establishment of an operational land satellite system financed and administered by an international organization.

OPPOSITION GROUP URGES BLACKOUT TO PROTEST ELECTIONS

OW201900Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1515 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 20 Apr (AFP)--A Filipino opposition group today called on metro Manila residents to turn off their lights tomorrow night to assert their right to "voice our protest" against alleged election cheating. "Our voluntary blackout will be our act of conscience, dedicated to those in jail and out of jail who are suffering from the many injustices of martial law and the present dictatorship," a chain letter issued by the secret freedom movement said.

The four-paragraph letter said the results of the elections in the metropolis, where 21 seats were at stake out of 200 seats nationwide, have just been published "after the longest election count in Manila history." It noted that all 21 candidates of the state-backed New Society Movement led by President Ferdinand Marcos's wife Imelda won in the regional polling 7 April. "Maybe some of them really won," it added, "but certainly not all. As we have been cheated by the authorities who are supposed to protect us, we have the right to voice our protest in the most effective way, without violating any law and without physical harm on anyone," the clandestine organization said. It called on the seven million residents to turn off their electric lights for half an hour starting 9 pm tomorrow, which "is exactly two weeks from election day, 7 April, when we were cheated, through open frauds and brutal force. There is nothing the authorities can do about a voluntary blackout. It is legal and it conserves energy," the chain letter stressed.

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